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Tuesday, March 21, 1961
Phalguna 30, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

(Vol. LII contains Nos. 21 - 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 21, 1961/Phalguna 30, 1882 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export-Houses

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*988. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Muhammed Elias:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 45 on the 14th November, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far to set up export-houses to boost export of goods manufactured in India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Draft Articles and Memorandum of Association have been received from two promotors of Export-Houses. These have been examined and returned to the promotors for suitable amendments. The promotors have been asked to register the Companies under the Indian Companies Act.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the conditions for recognition?

Shri Satish Chandra: There are several conditions. The main condition is that 50 per cent. of the profits should be reserved for promotional work; and secondly, more than 10 per cent. of the shares should not be held by an individual or a group of individuals in the same firm.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any more applications have been received?

Shri Satish Chandra: As I said, two applications have been received; and we have suggested some amendments to bring the Articles of Association in conformity with the conditions prescribed for recognition of export-houses. No other applications have been received so far.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know who the two promoters are that have so far applied?

Shri Satish Chandra: One of the export-houses is being promoted by Mr. Ruia of Bombay in conjunction with many other parties, and another by Shri Kara.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether there will be co-ordination between the various export promotion councils and the proposed export-houses that are to be set up shortly?

Shri Satish Chandra: The export promotion councils do promotional work. These export-houses will do actual trading, and will also try to publicise Indian goods abroad and find new markets for our traditional goods and also try to push up the sale of non-traditional goods abroad.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: My question is whether there would be co-ordination between the various export promotion councils and the export-houses that are likely to be set up.

Shri Satish Chandra: An export-house will be a member of an export promotion council, provided it deals in the particular commodity with which the council is concerned.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Will these export-houses deal and correspond directly with the foreign buyers or will they go through the Government agencies?

Shri Satish Chandra: They can deal directly with the foreign firms.

Shri Tyagi: Will any of the export materials handled by the State Trading Corporation be transferred to these export-houses, and will they act as the agents of the State Trading Corporation as well?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is not the intention at present; the intention is that they should, on their own, find out new business.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने एक्स्पोर्ट हाउसेज बनाने की योजना है और उन पर क्या व्यय आने वाला है ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैंने अभी जवाब दिया था, मानतीय सदस्य शायद यहां नहीं थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुल योजना कितने एक्स्पोर्ट हाउसेज के बारे में है ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : दो एक्स्पोर्ट हाउसेज के लिये ऐप्लिकेशन्स आई हैं । आगे जितनी आयेंगी, उन पर गौर करेंगे ।

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether in the matter of handloom exports, they will have representation here or they will deal with the matter separately?

Shri Satish Chandra: Handloom is a traditional item of export and there are other agencies for that purpose. There is a Handloom Fabric co-operative Marketing Society which deals with exports of handlooms for traditional markets.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not want all this information. He only wants to know whether these export-houses also deal with the export of handlooms?

Shri Satish Chandra: If they bring in fresh business, they are welcome to do so. It is not prescribed by us.

Heavy Electrical Plants

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*989. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Assar:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Nanjappan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of the projects for setting up of two heavy electrical plants in collaboration with Russia and Czechoslovakia and in consultation with the technical delegation which went to the two countries have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, at what stage are the projects now?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Not yet, Sir; the Technical Committee, set up to discuss with the foreign consultants for finalising the details of the two projects and to make recommendations for their suitable location, is

expected to submit its recommendations to the Government in two or three months time.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो कमेटियां सूटेबल लोकेशन्स के बारे में अपनी रिकमेन्डेशन्स करेंगी उनके पेशेनजर कौन-कौन सी लोकेशन्स हैं और उनके बारे में कब तक फैसला हो जायेगा ।

[میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو کمیٹیاں سوٹیبل لوکیشنس کے بارے میں اپنی کیلنڈیشنس کریںگی ان کے پیش نظر کون کون سی لوکیشنس ہیں اور ان کے بارے میں کب تک فیصلہ ہو جائے گا]

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अभी तो हमारे पास रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है । इसलिये मैं माननीय सदस्य को कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : म यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है क्या वजारत ने अपने नुमाइन्दों को लोकेशन के बारे में कोई हिदायत की है ? और अगर ऐसा है तो वे कौन-कौन सी जगहें हैं ?

[میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں تک کمیٹی کی رپورٹ کا تعلق ہے کیا وزارت نے اپنے نمائندوں کو لوکیشن کے بارے میں کوئی ہدایت کی ہے - اور اگر ایسا ہے تو وے کون کون سی جگہیں ہیں]

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम ऐसी कोई हिदायत नहीं करते हैं । उनकी साइट देखनी पड़ती है, सूटेबिलिटी देखनी पडती है, टैकनिकल एग्जामीनेशन करना पड़ता है ।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the location has been fixed, and if not, what places are under consideration for the location of these plants?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That was what I answered earlier. The technical committee will examine this, and will also have consultations with the foreign experts regarding both the scope of the projects and also by examination of the actual sites, what the suitable sites are, and then make their recommendations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the items that were referred to this technical committee for discussion with the countries to which they went?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The items were what types of turbines, what types of generators, and what types of other heavy electrical equipment including diesel engine and boilers required for the thermal stations hydil stations should be manufactured here, and also the nature of technical collaboration, and the conditions and terms under which those countries will be prepared to offer it.

Shri Abdul Salam: May I know whether the Czechoslovakian delegation visited Tiruchirappalli in Madras State and found the place most suitable for the establishment of the heavy electrical plant; and if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have no information as to what they found. They did go and see various sites.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अन्वेषण के लिये किन-किन स्थानों के सुझाव आये थे और उन स्थानों की जांच कब तक पूर्ण हो जायेगी?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैंने बतलाया कि जहां तक स्थान का सवाल है, अलग-अलग स्टेटस में जांच करनी पड़ती है ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: So many places have been examined already. I have got personal knowledge of this, and yet I am being told that nothing has been done.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this question. The report is to be awaited. Hon. Members are entitled, and every individual citizen

is entitled, to make suggestions, and they have to be considered by the technical committee with reference to the availability of raw materials and various other things. There is no meaning in pursuing this question in this way. As a matter of fact, the hon. Minister may mention five lakhs of villages.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether this technical committee has visited only such sites as have been recommended by Government or whether they have gone beyond that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They also make their own, *prima facie* study of the topography of India and the suitability for this type of heavy industries project. Over and above that, they get representations from individuals, municipal corporations and the State Governments, and they go into them, and in a broad manner decide what the likely sites are and then examine the matter.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether there is a move to split each of these plants into more than one unit in order to satisfy more States and also the regional considerations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The general approach in regard to these heavy industries, as I have several times made clear in this House, is that we try to see that as many places get the benefit of their location as possible, subject to the overall economics and the profitability of the project. Therefore, what the magnitude of a project will be, whether it can be further split into more than one unit etc. will all have to be decided by the technical committee, and then they will make their recommendations to Government, so that in the Planning Commission and the Government, we can give a proper consideration.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जो बाहर के लोग आयेंगे वह जांच-पड़ताल करेंगे और तब बतलायेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारी सरकार ने अपने मन में जांच-पड़ताल करके कोई स्थान निश्चित किया है कि फलां जगह इसको लगाया जायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : नहीं हमने अभी कोई स्थान निश्चित नहीं किया । हमारी टेकनिकल कमेटी इसी लिये है कि वह फारिन कनसलटेंट्स से काफी पूछताछ करें । डिसाइड करना तो सरकार के हाथ में है, फारिन कंसलटेंट्स के हाथों में नहीं है ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether any site has been seen in my State, Uttar Pradesh?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the States from which requests have been received for the setting up of the factory?

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow this question.

Shri Kodiyan: In the setting up of this plant, apart from the expert committee's opinion, will the economic backwardness of States also be taken into consideration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All factors including regional backwardness, economic profitability of the project and the suitability of the site from all considerations.

Mr. Speaker: 'Dispersability' also.

Shri Pahadia: May I know whether it is a fact that on the request of the Rajasthan Government, the expert committee visited Gangapur City and they complained to the Minister that they could not visit the place in the presence of the local authorities and local public? May I also know whether they have requested the Minister to visit the place in the presence of the local public?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are all details of different places. Whichever Government mentions spots on a

prima facie consideration, the technical committee goes into it and if they find a place suitable, they visit the place and carry out all the tests.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Will the Minister please tell us in detail what are the requirements for the location of the plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Then I should be a technical expert for all these projects. It is not possible to say so.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक: क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि रियासत जम्मू व काश्मीर की गवर्नमेंट ने भी अपनी रियासत में इस तरह के प्लांट के लगाने की सिफारिश की है, और अगर की है तो क्या यह टीम वहां भी जायेगी ?

[کیا یہہ درست ہے کہ ریاست جمو و کشمیر کی گورنمنٹ نے بھی اپنی ریاست میں اس طرح کے پلانٹ کے لگانے کی سفارش کی ہے - اور اگر کی ہے تو کیا یہہ ٹیم وہاں بھی جائے گی-]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार उनको इनवाइट करे ।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Am I to understand from the Minister's reply that even preliminary work will not be undertaken during the first year of the Third Plan from the way we are proceeding?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. I am quite confident that work will begin almost immediately.

Reorganisation of Planning Commission

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*990. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** }

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are examining the question of reorganising the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

(c) the circumstances which necessitated consideration of this question?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The staff requirements and arrangements in relation to the developing requirements of the work to be done are reviewed from time to time and there is a certain amount of reorganisation carried on continuously.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know if the number of members of the Planning Commission is going to be increased in view of the changed circumstances.

Mr. Speaker: Let me make it clear. The hon. Member understood it to be relating to the office establishment. Now he wants to know if the membership itself is going to be increased.

Shri S. N. Mishra: It is the responsibility of the Prime Minister and it is his look-out to see whether the number of members should be increased or not. I cannot say anything about it.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. He may say, 'I have no information'.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it suggested by the hon. Deputy Minister that the question may be asked of the Prime Minister? He cannot say, 'it is not my responsibility'.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, he should say 'There is a proposal' or 'There is no such proposal'.

Shri S. N. Mishra: May I submit that if a question is asked whether the strength of the Cabinet is to be increased or not, except the Prime Minister nobody will be in a position to answer it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Whoever takes upon himself the responsibility of answering questions regarding a particular matter must be prepared to answer all questions relevant to it. He may say, 'There is no such proposal' or 'There is a proposal'. Otherwise, hereafter I will not allow such questions to be answered on the

floor of the House, questions relating to planning. It is a relevant question. There is a proposal with regard to increasing the staff from time to time. It is natural for hon. Members to ask whether the membership also will be increased. 'Ask the Prime Minister'—if this is the answer, the hon. Minister need not answer this question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is the hon. Member not entitled to put the question?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): May I say that it is quite legitimate for the hon. Member to enquire, if there is any question in his mind, as to whether anything of this kind is going to happen? And as you have pointed out, it is quite proper for us to give whatever information we have and if we have no information, to say so.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Formerly a whole-time gentleman used to be the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission. May I know if the Planning Commission is going back to that position or it is going to have only a part-time person as Vice-Chairman?

Shri Nanda: The present arrangement is continuing.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: There is no such proposal. The present arrangement will continue.

Shri Ansar Harvani: He said it is continuing.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he means.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन पर इस वक्त हर साल क्या खर्च होता है और जब आप रिआरगेनाइजेशन करेंगे तो क्या इसमें कुछ कमी की जायेगी ?

श्री इया० नं० मिश्र : प्लानिंग का जो इस साल का बजट एस्टीमेट था वह ५२ लाख ४४ हजार का था और पिछले साल का रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट ४७ लाख ८३ हजार का है । माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि इसमें कमी करने की कुछ बात की जा रही है या नहीं, तो जहां तक हम लोग कमी कर सकते हैं उसकी कोशिश करते हैं । लेकिन यह जाहिर है कि कमीशन का काम और भी ज्यादा जोरदार बनाना होगा और लिये कुछ ज्यादा कमी करने की गुंजाइश नहीं मालूम होती ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अखबारों में ऐसी स्कीम प्रकाशित हुई है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन रिआरगेनाइज होने जा रहा है । ये बातें बाद में सच निकलती हैं लेकिन यहां सदन में उनका उत्तर सही नहीं दिया जाता । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस किस्म की खबरें फिर अखबारों में कैसे फैल जाती हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: He has said enough regarding this matter. Every newspaper report or suggestion ought not to be taken into consideration.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Sometimes they come true later on.

Mr. Speaker: Questions have been asked in several ways about the Vice-Chairman, members of the staff and so on, whether there is going to be retrenchment or economy etc. Every question has been asked. Next question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But a definite reply is not being given.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will wait. The Planning Commission will also be a subject for discussion in the House. Then they may make suggestions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We may not get a chance to speak then.

Mr. Speaker: If one hon. Member cannot get a chance, he may coach up another hon. Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to ask a very basic question.

Mr. Speaker: No. I have allowed a sufficient number of questions. Next question.

तिब्बत में भारतीय व्यापारी

*६६१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** ३० नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिब्बत में भारतीय व्यापारियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर कराने के बारे में तिब्बत के स्थानीय अधिकारियों और चीन सरकार से जो अभ्यावेदन किये जा रहे थे, क्या इस बीच उनका कोई परिणाम निकला है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस वर्ष व्यापार का जो सीजन शीघ्र शुरू होने वाला है, उसमें भारतीय व्यापारियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर कराने या कम कराने के लिये कौन से विशेष कदम, यदि कोई हों तो, उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री जो० ना० हजारिका) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) भारत सरकार राजनयिक सूत्रों के द्वारा भारतीय व्यापारियों की कठिनाइयां दूर करने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न कर रही है ।

I shall also read it in English.

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India continue to press through diplomatic channel for the redress of the difficulties of our traders.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, पिछली बार भी इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में यही बताया गया था और आज भी यही बताया है कि पत्र व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, लेकिन जैसी कि आशंका है परिणाम नहीं निकल रहा है । इधर आजकल में तिब्बत के व्यापार का सीजन शुरू होने वाला है । अतः मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि वह अपने व्यापारियों को इस सम्बन्ध में क्या राय देना चाहते हैं कि इन संकटों के समय भी उनको वहां जाना चाहिये या नहीं जाना चाहिये ?

वित्त मंत्री : (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि चीन के साथ हमारे कैसे सम्बन्ध हैं और चीन की क्या एटीट्यूड है और इसी लिए हमारे प्रयत्नों से क्या हो सकता है वह भी उनको मालूम होना चाहिये । जिन व्यापारियों को वहां जाना है वे सारी जोखिम उठाकर ही वहां जा सकते हैं ।

Shri Ranga: May I know for how long this difficulty has been experienced and correspondence has been going on between our Government and the Chinese Government in regard to this matter? Will Government be willing to place on the Table of the House the correspondence that has so far taken place between the two Governments in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) (On behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs): This is going on since 1959.

Shri Ranga: Will Government place the correspondence on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know if the records of Parliament should be burdened with all sorts of letters. I have no objection. The hon. Member may take it up during the debate.

Shri Tyagi: Will the Government give an indication of the nature of the difficulties which Indian traders in Tibet are feeling and about which they have made representations? What are actually the difficulties they have to face?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: These are the difficulties:

(1) Restriction of movements,

(2) Currency difficulties as a result of introduction of Chinese currency;

(3) Lack of exchange facilities and exorbitant bank commission;

(4) Non-recovery of debts,

(5) Local Tibetans being forbidden to sell commodities to Indian traders,

(6) Export permits for all articles to be taken to India, and

(7) Imposition of import duties and income-tax, which will be applied with retrospective effect, *i.e. from* 1st January, 1960.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that exorbitant taxes are imposed on the Indian traders, and that they are proposed to be realised with retrospective effect from 1954? As the acting Leader of the House has said, this correspondence started in 1959, that is, the deadlock has started and the information has come to the House.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has said.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether our Government could negotiate with the Chinese Government for a reasonable relief from these exorbitant taxes, so that there might not be any further deadlock in trade?

Shri Morarji Desai: At present there do not seem to be any prospects of their being very reasonable.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether our Government has imposed similar restrictions on the Chinese merchants here?

Mr. Speaker: That was also asked on another occasion.

Shri Morarji Desai: We behave according to our tradition, they behave according to their tradition.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the number of Indian traders before the occupation of Tibet by China, and their number at present?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I require notice.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, भारतीय व्यापारियों की एक शिकायत यह भी है कि पश्चिमी तिब्बत में बार्टर सिस्टम से व्यापार होता रहा है अर्थात् यहां से कपड़ा, चीनी और अन्य चीजें ले जाते रहे हैं और उन के बदले में वहां से ऊन लाते हैं लेकिन इस वर्ष यह प्रतिबंध लगाया जा रहा है कि कपड़ा और अन्य सामान वे वहां न ले जा सकेंगे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत सरकार उनको इस तरह की सुविधाएं देने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करेगी ?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: For the coming trading season, the Chinese Government and the local authorities in Tibet are being approached for facilities to enable our Trade Agent to visit all recognised marts in Western Tibet so that he can render the necessary assistance to our traders.

Shri Ranga: Is it also a part of the agreement that was reached in 1954 that whatever may be their tradition and whatever may be the hindrances placed by them on our traders, we would behave according to our tradition and we would not place similar hindrances on their traders?

Mr. Speaker: I have often said that so far as a matter of policy is concerned, the Question Hour ought not to be utilised for that purpose. He elicited information as to whether the Government was going to continue their policy. The hon. Minister has said: yes, whatever they may do, we are not going to change the policy.

Shri Ranga: We are not going to change the policy?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has said.

Shri Ranga: But there is an agreement. Does it state that they have to behave in one manner and we have to behave in another manner? That has nothing to do with tradition.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, Government is not willing to act up and impose reciprocal restrictions. If they want to take it up, they may gather greater strength and then defeat the Government on this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission on this? We wanted information and you have rightly said.....

Mr. Speaker: He has given information.

Shri Hem Barua: Instead of giving information, we are getting moral preachings from him.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. There is no moral preaching at all. I had to give an answer to a question that was raised. I cannot indefinitely go on allowing these questions. I am entitled to tell hon. Members that I am going to allow only these things, and if an hon. Member takes this as a moral discourse, I cannot help it.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not mean moral preachings coming from you, but coming from the acting Leader of the House.

Mr. Speaker: All that he said is: he has his own standards, and therefore he is not going to change. We are in a democratic State. Those are the standards which they think they ought to accept. If the House is of a different opinion, certainly the House can suggest to the Government, and the Government will be bound by the decision of the House.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Why is the hon. Member allergic to morals?

Dock Labour Scheme at Cochin Port

*992. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the further progress made in the implementation of the Dock Labour Scheme at Cochin Port?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The medical examination of the concerned workers has been completed and 1536 workers have been selected provisionally against the total of 1578 fixed by the Board for registration.

Shri Kodiyan: How long will it take to complete the scheme?

Shri Abid Ali: The scheme has been completed so far as we are concerned. We have formed the Dock Labour Board and also the Administrative Body. They are functioning. It is for them to complete the preliminaries and put the scheme through.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether the workers who have already been selected under the scheme include those engaged in the handling of coal cargo?

Shri Abid Ali: The whole work is being done by most of these workers. The number of those working is almost double the number of that would be required under the scheme. Therefore, the general feeling there is that others should not be rendered unemployed, and for some time more the present system may continue.

Shri Kodiyan: Under the scheme, is there any difference in the matter of emoluments to these workers from the emoluments of the dock labour workers in Bombay and Madras?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. There is a difference.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister stated that 1,536 workers were going to be registered. May we know by what time the registration will be completed? What is to happen to more than 4,000 workers who are still casual?

Shri Abid Ali: Not that much. About 3 327 or a little more, may be. That is what I have replied. The

feeling is that the present working sytem should be continued so that workers who would be rendered surplus after the introduction of the scheme should not be put into difficulties. That is what the workers' representatives and the employees feel about it. So far as we are concerned, we want the scheme to be put through immediately, but there, that is the feeling.

Instant Tea

*993. **Shri Nanjappan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a project in the country for the production of 'instant tea';

(b) whether Indian tea is used for the production of instant tea;

(c) the names of countries which produce and use instant tea; and

(d) the advantages and financial benefits derived by way of production of instant tea in this country?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No concrete proposal for production of "Instant Tea" in India has yet been formulated.

(b) No definite information is available.

(c) U.S.A. is the major producer and consumer of Instant Tea. Canada and U.K. are also manufacturing some quantities for local consumption.

(d) Instant Tea is gaining popularity in some of the consuming countries. It is too early to assess the financial aspects of such a Scheme.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is this instant tea? We want to know.

Shri Satish Chandra: Instant tea is prepared by dehydration of brewed tea in liquid form. It is entirely soluble in water and there is no insoluble element. You just put it in warm water, and it can be taken as the without any residue being left in the cup.

Shri Tyagi: Is it excise duty free?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not manufactured here. Some other countries have started manufacturing it, and the hon. Member is asking whether there is a proposal to manufacture it here.

Shri Nanjappan: What is the advise of our representative in the Tea Council of the USA? Has it been acted upon?

Shri Satish Chandra: The matter has been discussed. We have also carried out certain researches in India. It is possible to make instant tea, and it is, in fact, being manufactured, as I said, in three or four countries, but it has not become very popular. In the USA where people use tea as a cold drink, they put this instant tea in cold water and drink it. It is manufactured in U.S.A. We are considering whether it will be useful to manufacture it in India or not.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know if, with the increased consumption of instant tea in U.S.A., our tea export to that country has been reduced?

Shri Satish Chandra: The question of reduction in exports on account of the manufacture of instant tea does not arise, because instant tea is manufactured from tea leaves. Tea leaf is the raw material for the manufacture of instant tea. Therefore, it does not affect the export. This fatcor does not affect the export either way.

Mr. Speaker: He says that Indian tea is the raw material from which instant tea is manufactured. Therefore, it does not affect our export trade.

Shri Satish Chandra: Indian tea or any tea.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What percentage of Indian tea is being used for the manufacture of instant tea?

Shri Satish Chandra: We have no figures. India is exporting 25 million lbs. of tea to the United States of America; and some other countries are also exporting tea. They lose their identity when they reach the United States. We do not know what particular tea is being used for the manufacture of instant tea.

Shri Nanjappan: Ceylon is not a manufacturer of instant tea. Will it not in any way affect our export trade?

Shri Satish Chandra: No, Sir.

Sindri Fertilizers

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*994. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether short-fall appearing in production of Sindri Fertilizers up to October, 1960 has been eliminated thereafter;

(b) what is the progress of production since October, 1960;

(c) what is the present cost of production of fertilizers in Sindri;

(d) what is the price at which the same are sold; and

(e) how does it compare with the production cost in other units?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (e). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Hon'ble Members are presumably referring to the old plant at Sindri, which suffered a set back in production since 1959. The average monthly production of ammonium sulphate from October 1960 to Ftbruary 1961 has been 27,646 M. tons as against 22,727 M. tons during the preceding five months.

(c) and (d). The Tariff Commission have, after proper cost investigations, recently determined Rs. 300 per long ton (Rs. 295·27 per M. ton) as the fair ex-factory price. This includes a profit margin of 10% on the total capital employed.

(e) The F.A.C.T., Alwaye, which is the only other unit producing ammonium sulphate on a commercial scale is selling it ex-factory to the Pool at Rs. 350 per m. ton.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: The statement mentions only comparison with the unit at Alwaye. But no comparison is mentioned with the other unit at Nangal which has recently gone into production of fertilizers.

Shri Satish Chandra: Nangal does not produce ammonium sulphate; it will produce calcium ammonium nitrate which is an entirely different product.

Shri Tyagi: Has any technical team recently examined the old plant and reported that the bulk of it is now obsolete and required complete rejuvenation? Is that a fact?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not obsolete. It is obsolete in the sense that fertilizers can now be manufactured from natural gas or they can be based on naptha. But, as a coke oven gas plant it is not obsolete. It is true that the spare capacity had not been provided in the beginning and the entire plant has been running to full capacity with the result that it requires heavy maintenance now.

Shri Morarka: From the latest report available to this House it appears that the net profits of this concern have fallen from Rs. 159 lakhs in the year 1958-59 to only Rs. 25 lakhs in the year 1959-60. May I know the main reason for this steep fall in the profits when the selling price has not been reduced?

Shri Satish Chandra: Lesser production.

Shri Morarka: The production of Ammonium Sulphate has fallen by 90,000 tons. May I know the loss of profit on this loss of production; and also why this production was reduced in the first instance?

Shri Satish Chandra: The ex-factory price at Sindri is Rs. 300 per ton. This has recently been determinel by the Tariff Commission. Rs. 300 multiplied by the loss in production is the fall in value of the production.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the cause for this loss in production.

Shri Tyagi: Why has the production fallen?

Shri Satish Chandra: Many questions have been answered on this subject. As I said just now, the factory requires heavy maintenance; and, in fact, this work has been started. There are 8 generators and 8 compressors; they are being overhauled one by one; the production is affected to that extent. The other reason was that for some time Sindri received inferior quality of coal. When the new steel plants were started, some good quality coal was diverted to the steel plants; that has recently been rectified. The next thing is we get open wagons for transport of gypsum all the way from Rajasthan to Bihar instead of closed wagons which we used to get before. So the percentage of moisture in gymsum increased considerably and created more maintenance problems. All these things are being attended to. And, we hope that after some time, a year or so, when the plant has been completely overhauled, normol production will be restored.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि प्राडकशन के गिरने से कास्ट आफ प्राडकशन कितना प्रतिशत बढ़ा ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अभी टैरिफ कमिशन ने इसकी जांच की थी । पहले २९० रुपय में हम सिंदरी का फर्टिलाइजर देते थे और अब उन्होंने हिसाब लगा कर हम से कहा है कि १० प्रतिशत रिटन कैपिटल पर लगा कर ३०० रुपय में हम उसको बच । १० पय के करीब करीब कास्ट पर टन वही है । तीन साल के लिए टैरिफ कमिशन ने यह नया रेट सिंदरी फैक्ट्री को दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने पूछा है कि कितने परसेंट कास्ट बढ़ी है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : कीमत २९० से ३०० रुपया हुई है । अब ३०० रुपये प्राइस है उसकी ।

Shri Tyagi: Has the technical team which recently examined this plant reported that there was serious neglect of the plant in the past? What action has been taken on that report?

Mr. Speaker: Is all this due to neglect?

Shri Tyagi: Neglect in maintenance.

Shri Satish Chandra: It is difficult to say that. As I said, there are many reasons, the quality of coal, the quality of gypsum, the transport difficulties, maintenance not being possible due to the entire plant being worked fully to get the maximum production on account of shortage of fertilizers in the country and all that. It is difficult to apportion blame on anybody for this. Matters are being rectified; and we hope that normal production will soon be restored.

Shri Ranga: Is it not also a fact that for the past 4 or 5 years the management has also been asking for the rectification of some of these defects and yet nothing was done?

Shri Satish Chandra: Government has been anxious and directing the management to rectify these defects. In fact, a new generator and a new compressor are being installed at present. They are likely to be commissioned in two to three months. Then it would be possible to take the old generators one by one and overhaul them completely and have more production.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if one of the reasons for the short-fall in profit is not only loss in production but also heavy appropriation to the depreciation fund of this factory?

Shri Satish Chandra: Depreciation is charged according to principles which are common to every industrial concern.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: The Tariff Commission, after investigation, decided the fair ex-factory price of the Sindri fertilizer to be Rs. 295·27 per metric ton, while the ex-factory price of the F.A.C.T. fertilizer is Rs. 350. Why is there so much difference in prices?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Alwaye plant is a small one and the cost of production is higher. It was also an obsolete plant in the sense that wood was used to obtain gas. It is being modernised and with the increase in size and the change in the basic raw materials the cost is likely to come down.

Shri Tangamani: On a prior occasion, that is on 5th December, 1960, in answer to Starred Question No. 708 we were told that the production of double salt in the Sindri was 2,525 metric tons per mensem when the installed capacity was 3,000 tons, making a shortfall of about 5500 tons annually. May I know whether there has been any improvement in this? In the statement I find figures given only for ammonium sulphate.

Shri Satish Chandra: In the year 1959-60, for which the complete report is available, we produced about 22,000 tons of double salt. In the new plant double salt and urea are produced. In a new chemical plant production goes up only gradually; but it is not a bad start.

Shri Morarka: This plant is about 7 years old; and every year more than Rs. 80 lakhs have been spent on repairs of this plant. At that time the answer given was that this amount is required to keep the plant up to date and in perfect condition. How is it that the Minister now says that the fall in production is mainly due to the defect in the plant and that the plant was not kept in perfect condition. If that is so, may I know why there is serious breakdown now because the report says that it will take 18 months to come to normal production even if the plant is repaired?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is perfectly true. There are 8 generators and they are being completely overhauled. They were running constantly and no maintenance was done. Now, one is being closed at a time. It takes about 2 to 2½ months to overhaul one generator; and 8 generators have to be completely overhauled. Therefore, 18 months' period has been indicated.

Shri Morarka: The first part of the question has not been answered. Rs. 80 lakhs have been spent every year.

Mr. Speaker: Rs. 80 lakhs?

Shri Morarka: Yes, Sir; for repairs and maintenance.

Shri Satish Chandra: Rs. 80 lakhs are required for maintenance of a factory costing Rs. 30 crores. The absolute figure carries very little meaning. This amount is nothing unusual for a chemical plant of this size.

Shri Morarka: For a new plant?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is a ten year old plant.

Shri Morarka: Rs. 80 lakhs have been spent not today, but almost from the beginning. The answer given was that this amount was needed to keep the plant absolutely in a trim condition.

Mr. Speaker: Does this Rs. 80 lakhs include maintenance?

Shri Morarka: No, Sir. Not running expenses.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Estimates Committee gone into the matter?

Shri Morarka: I do not know, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: If there is so much controversy over this question, I shall refer this matter to the Estimates Committee.

Shri Ranga: In the meanwhile, may we know what is the estimated cost of the repairs that they would carry between now and the next 18 months?

Shri Satish Chandra: All these expenses go to the revenue account and they form part of the profit and loss account and the balance-sheet.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, you do not have any information here?

Shri Satish Chandra: The 1959-60 report has been placed by me two or three days ago on the Table of the House.

Shri Ranga: They do not have the estimated cost but they say they are going to carry on the repairs within the next 18 months so that the whole plant may come into full operation.

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is contained in the report that was placed before the House.

Shri Rami Reddy: The answer to part (c) of the question says that the Tariff Commission has recently determined the cost at Rs. 300 per long ton. It has been said that there has been a huge loss on account of the defective machinery and defective supply of raw materials. May I know whether, in fixing this price, this loss has also been considered and has been added to the cost?

Mr. Speaker: I think the Tariff Commission's reports are all available in the Library. I would request the hon. Members to look into the report. I am afraid hon. Members are converting this into a *viva voce* examination of the hon. Ministers here. If any information is available in any books or reports and they are made available to the hon. Members, they may kindly take the trouble to look into these things themselves.

Shri Rami Reddy: I only wanted to know whether the loss has been taken into account while fixing the prices?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that it was fixed in consultation with the Tariff Commission. If the Tariff Commission report is available, I would request the hon. Members to look into it and come here only for further clarification. I am referring the Matter to the Estimates Committee.

Kashmiri Muslims in Tibet

***995. Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese offered inhuman treatment to Kashmiri Muslims in Tibet though they were political prisoners;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government of India protested and sent a strongly worded note to the Chinese Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) to (c). The Government have no authentic information on the subject and, therefore, no note has been sent to the Chinese Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अनुरोध है कि प्रश्न संख्या ९९५ के साथ मेरा प्रश्न संख्या १००९ भी ले लिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न संख्या १००९ भी ले लिया जाय।

तिब्बत में भारतीय

*१००९. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन:**
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा:

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** १४ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो भारतीय नागरिक अथवा भारतीय रक्षित

व्यक्ति तिब्बत में चीनी अधिकारियों द्वारा गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए थे, उन्हें रिहा कराने में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (जो० ना० हजारिका) : हमारी सूचना के अनुसार, तबसे ५ भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को मुक्त किया गया है और वे भारत में पुनर्दशावर्तित (रिपैट्रिएट) होने की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं ।

According to our information 5 Indian nationals have since been released and they are awaiting repatriation to India.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the total number of such Kashmiri Muslims who are residing in Tibet and the total number who have migrated to India, their main occupation and the difficulties experienced by them?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: It is our information that about 1000 Kashmiris had been residing in Tibet and about 700 had already returned to India and 9 families, consisting of 35 members, are awaiting repatriation. At the moment the number of those who are residing in Tibet is not very large.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय कितने भारतीय तिब्बत में चीनियों की कैद में हैं, और चीन सरकार ने क्या कुछ बतलाया है कि कब तक उन को रिहा कर दिया जायेगा ?

Shri M. B. Thakore: Sir, he had replied to my question about their difficulties.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I have already enumerated the difficulties in reply to a previous question.

Mr. Speaker: He stated the difficulties in reply to a previous yuestion. They are 6-7 in number.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन लोगों को छड़ाने के लिये चीन सरकार से कोई पत्र व्यवहार किया गया है और क्या उन्होंने कुछ बतलाया है कि कब तक उन को रिहा किया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या करें ?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We had stated in August last that 30 Indian nationals and protected persons were under arrest in Tibet. Out of them 25 are still under arrest.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that the Muslims in Tibet have been prevented from pursuing their religious practices or attending religious congregations?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We have no information about that.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What are the charges against the Indians who are still held by the Chinese in Tibet?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The charges differ from person to person. There are a number of them. I con enumerate them, if you like.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Against each one of them, there is a different charge

Mr. Speaker: Are there any common charges? Hon. Members feel that these are all political charges: they are not charged in the ordinary course of events under the general law. That is all.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Some are charged for inciting Kashmiri Muslims to accept the Indian nationality which they consider as foreign nationality and some for refusing to furnish papers regarding ownership of property, etc. There are different charges.

Shri M. B. Thakore: What steps have been taken by the Government to settle those refugees from Tibet?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Every possible step through our diplomatic channels and through our trade agencies in Tibet have been taken.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether any efforts have been made to contact the Indian nationals who are in custody there and whether we have any information in regard to the treatment that is being meted out to them?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Indian Consul General at Lhasa has been repeatedly requesting the Foreign Bureau for the release of the Kashmiris still in detention and also facilitate their return to India. But the Foreign Bureau is a very difficult nut to crack. This has been going on for a long time and I have answered several questions on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Consul General or any other officer has contacted them and went to them and saw their conditions.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We will continue to keep an eye on this and shall get information.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am speaking subject to correction but I believe there are a lot of difficulties in the way of our Consul General personally going and contacting these prisoners. I shall have to find out whether he had been allowed to contact them.

Shri Vajpayee: There are reports to the effect that these Indian nationals are not being treated well in the prison. May I know whether the Government has any information in regard to this?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: That is quite true. They are not being treated well.

Precision Instruments Factory

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*996. **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri Osman Ali Khan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a Precision Instruments Factory;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government made representations to locate the factory in Andhra Pradesh to redress regional imbalance; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The establishment of a Project for the manufacture of Precision Instruments is one of the projects being implemented with Soviet assistance.

Among other State Governments, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have also made representation regarding its location. No decision in the matter has yet been taken.

Shri Rami Reddy: What is the cost and capacity of this project and when is a decision to be taken?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The capacity is also under discussion. Recently when Shri Skatohkov was here we discussed the matter with him and a few more Soviet experts are to come to finalise the details of this project. The project will manufacture instruments worth about Rs. 15 crores every year.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या श्रीमन्, यह बताएंगे कि इस कारखाने में कितने श्रमिकों को काम मिल सकेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अभी तो कई बातें तै करनी हैं जैसे कि कारखाना कहां बनेगा, कितने युनिट होंगे, क्या क्या चीजें उस में बनेंगी, तब कहा जा सकेगा कि कितने श्रमिकों को उसमें काम मिलेगा ।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, these projects are included in the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan. We are going to begin the Third Plan from 1st April, that is ten days hence. For every question the hon. Minister replies that the location has not yet been finalised, the project report is not ready and so on. At this rate, Sir, how are we going to implement the Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Third Plan is spread over a period of five years. On the contrary, Sir, the hon. Member perhaps would appreciate that we have taken steps to see that before the Third Plan begins all broad details of the projects are ready which normally would have to be done during the Plan period.

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में भारतीय

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*६६६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ:
श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दक्षिण अफ्रीका में भारतीयों की नागरिकता के बारे में कोई नया कानून बनाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) इस नए कानून का प्रभाव कितने भारतीयों पर पड़ेगा?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री सादत अली खां): (क) सरकार को ऐसे किन्हीं नए कानूनों का पता नहीं है जो दक्षिण अफ्रीका में भारतीयों की नागरिकता के बारे में बनाए गए हों।

(ख) और (ग): प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

An Hon. Member: In English.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: (a) Government are not aware of any new laws having been framed in regard to the citizenship of Indians in South Africa.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या सरकार को पीछे समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित समाचारों से दक्षिण अफ्रीका के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी जानकारी मिली है कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका की सरकार अपनी पार्लियामेंट में ऐसा कानून लाने जा रही है कि जो भारतीय भारतीय स्त्रियों के साथ वैवाहिक सम्बन्ध करेंगे, वे स्त्रियां दक्षिण अफ्रीका में नहीं आ सकेंगी और वहां की नागरिकता नहीं प्राप्त कर सकेंगी। यदि हां तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाई की है?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir. The *Hindustan Times* in its issue of 24th February, 1961, published a piece of news according to which the South African Union Government propose to place restrictions by means of a Bill on marriages by proxy between persons of Indian origin and their brides in India. But according to Indian leaders in Durban this does not however affect the Indian community in South Africa. With regard to the second part of the question, as the hon. Member knows, there is no Indian Mission in South Africa and the Government of India has no means to verify the precise intention of the South African Government.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि इस प्रकार का विधेयक पास होने से भारतीय परिवारों के बहुत से उन लोगों पर भी प्रभाव पड़ेगा जिनके वैवाहिक सम्बन्ध निश्चय हो चुके हैं लेकिन अभीतक जिनके विवाह नहीं हुए हैं। तो इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या भारत सरकार इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई करेगी कि जिससे इन असुविधाओं का सामना उन परिवारों को न करना पड़े?

श्री सादत अली खां: साउथ अफ्रीका की सरकार इन बातों पर सोच रही है। सन १९५३ में भी उसने ऐसा कदम उठाया था: हम इस मामले में क्या कर सकते हैं यह बतलाना जरा मुश्किल है।

[ساؤتھ افریقہ کی سرکار ان باتوں پر سوچ رہی ہے - سنہ ۱۹۵۳ ع میں

بھی اس نے ایسا قدم اٹھایا تھا - ہم
اس معاملے میں کیا کر سکتے ہیں یہ
بتلانا ذرا مشکل ہے -]

Shri D. C. Sharma: Now that South Africa has quit the Commonwealth of Nations, may I know what will be its effect on the nationals of South Africa of Indian origin and also origin of other countries?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The question is about Indian brides. Does the hon. Member want to know how the brides will be affected? I am unable to say that.

Mr. Speaker: It is a larger question. I am really surprised to see that the hon. professor wants the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to tell him the effect of the withdrawal of South Africa from the Commonwealth. The hon. Prime Minister will come here in a day. We will then have ample opportunity to understand what exactly the effect of it will be. There are various speculations everywhere.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether a deputation of persons from South Africa mostly of Indian descent have visited Delhi and made representations to the Government; if so, did they mention any of the discriminatory treatment by way of new legislations passed in South Africa?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I would like to have notice for that.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में इस्पात 'रोलिंग' मिल

*१००० **श्री विभूति मिश्र:** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने हाल में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक इस्पात 'रोलिंग' मिल' खोलने की योजना स्वीकार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह मिल किस राज्य में खोली जायेगी और उसकी कितनी क्षमता होगी; और

(ग) उस मिल को खोलने में कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री इया० नं० मिश्र): (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रस्तावित रोलिंग मिल मद्रास राज्य में खोली जायगी और इसकी क्षमता २० हजार टन प्रति वर्ष पैदा करने की होगी ।

(ग) यद्यपि मद्रास राज्य की तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस स्कीम के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। अभी यह बताना कठिन है कि इसके बनाने में कितना खर्च होगा।

An Hon. Member: In English.

Shri S. N. Mishra: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed steel rolling mill would be in the Madras State and its capacity would be 20,000 tons per annum.

(c) Although a provision of Rs. one crore has been made for this scheme in the Madras Third Five Year Plan, it is not possible to indicate the expenditure likely to be incurred on the setting up of the mill at this stage.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं यह जनाना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी रोलिंग मिल किसी और राज्य में भी खोलने की स्कीम बनायी है ?

श्री इया० नं० मिश्र: अभी मैं ने अपने माननीय मित्र उद्योग मंत्री से पूछा तो उन्होंने बताया कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ चर्चा आन्ध्र राज्य सरकार की योजना में भी थी लेकिन निश्चित रूप से इसके बारे में नहीं कहा जा सकता । प्राइवेट सेक्टर

मैं इस तरह की बहुत सी मिलें स्थापित होने की बात है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में अगर चर्चा है तो कहां कहां के लिए चर्चा है और कहां कहां ये मिलें खोली जाएंगी ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : पूरा विवरण बताने में तो बहुत वक्त लगेगा और सारे विवरणों को संकलित करके सदन के सामने रखने के लिए मुझे सूचना चाहिए ।

Export of Iron Ore to Asian Countries

*1001. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that possibilities for enlarging iron ore exports to Asian countries are being explored;

(b) if so, the details of the efforts that are being made; and

(c) the progress made so far in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). Among the Asian countries, Japan is the principal buyer of Indian iron ore. Some enquiries have been recently received from other countries and the possibilities are being explored.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the names of those countries from which enquiries have been received and at what stage those enquiries are?

Shri Satish Chandra: Enquiries were received from Israel and Egypt.

Export Incentives

*1002. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the President of the All India Exporters' Chamber at the recent half-yearly general meeting of the Chamber complaining about the inequitable distribution of export incentives between the manufacturers and exporters;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been looked into; and

(c) the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being looked into.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what incentives are being offered to manufacturers and exporters separately, and what is the percentage of profit or percentage of benefit given to the exporters?

Shri Satish Chandra: Incentives are not being offered to the exporters in all cases. Mostly incentives are offered to manufacturers by way of draw back of duties, reduction in railway freight, priority in movement and so on. But the hon. Member wants to know what incentives are offered to the exporters who are not manufacturers. In those cases there are only a few schemes such as cotton textiles and one or two other items in which exporters who are not manufacturers are also being offered certain incentives. The matter is under consideration so far as other items are concerned.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government consider it proper to throw open barter trade to individual businessmen?

Shri Satish Chandra: On the basis of experience we are trying to discourage barter trade. There were many barter transactions during the last two years and the results have not been very happy. Though we may consider barter proposals from individuals in specific cases, by and large they have not led to happy results.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that the joint

steamer company plying their boats in the Brahmaputra have raised their freight by ten per cent so far as Assam tea is concerned; if so, whether it is not likely to offset the concessions given to tea in general by our hon. Finance Minister? If the answer is in the affirmative, may I know whether it is not going to affect our export of Assam tea?

Shri Satish Chandra: I am not aware of that, nor has the tea trade represented that matter to us so far.

Unemployment Relief Fund

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*1003. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yadhav Narayan Jadhav.

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have shelved the proposal to set up an Unemployment Relief Fund out of contributions from Government, employers and workers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the views of the parties concerned have been ascertained so far?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir; from time to time this matter was also discussed in tripartite conferences.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sometime back the hon. Deputy Minister stated that a similar fund will be established for those workers who are facing unemployment due to closure of textile mills. I want to know whether a plan has been drawn up for starting that fund; if so, may I know what are its salient features?

Shri Abid Ali: That is the exact purpose of the scheme which is under consideration, that when any particular establishment is closed due to bad management or some financial difficulty and it is otherwise economical then through this fund it should be helped.

12 hrs.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know how long it will take for arriving at a final decision?

Shri Abid Ali: It may take long.

Shri Abdul Salam: May I know how far the Government have been successful in tackling the unemployment problem in the country and whether Government have considered some device at least for removing this problem in the country by the end of the third Plan?

Shri Abid Ali: That is a separate question, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether, during the third Plan, Government will propose to have some sort of unemployment dole for the unemployed people.

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir; that is not under consideration.

Standing Labour Committee

*1005. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a definite date has been fixed for the 19th meeting of the Standing Labour Committee;

(b) if so, the date and venue of the meeting;

(c) what is the agenda proposed for the same;

(d) whether the Central Trade Union Organisations have been invited to make suggestions; and

(e) if so, how many have responded?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) 28th and 29th April, 1961 at New Delhi.

(c) Some of the items are:

1. Industrial accidents;

2. Sanctions under the Code of Discipline;
3. Extensions of the Scheme of Joint Management Councils;
4. The extent to which tripartite decisions would be binding on the parties concerned;
5. Functioning of Works Committees;
6. Additional measures for protection against victimisation;
7. Abolition of Rickshaw Pulling;
8. Workers' Education Scheme;
9. Proposal for establishing an Institute of Labour Relations Research.

(d) Yes.

(e) None.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that the Bonus Commission has been set up, may I know whether the Standing Iabour Committee will consider the finalisation of the terms of reference of the Bonus Commission?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Yes, Sir. It is intended to be done.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Why was it not included in the agenda?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the question of enforcing the Wage Board's recommendations by way of legislations or other wise will be considered by the Standing Labour Committee?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir; to the extent the matter remains outstanding.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 890

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Sir, may I seek your indulgence to correct a figure which I gave in answer to a supplementary question arising from Question No. 990? I mentioned that the budget estimate for 1961-62 was Rs. 52,44,000. In fact, this was the proposal made by the Planning Commission, but this was reduced by the Finance Ministry to Rs. 50,18,400.

Mr. Speaker: Reduced by about Rs. 2 lakhs.

Re. S. N. Q. No. 8

Mr. Speaker: There is a Short Notice Question. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar.

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The subject matter of this short notice question was raised in the form of an ordinary question a few days back, and the hon. Defence Minister was pleased to state that it was not in the public interest to give the information that was being called for. Now, the short notice question has been admitted on the same subject. Are we to understand that the question of public interest is not involved now?

Mr. Speaker: He might have changed his views.

Shri Vajpayee: Can the Ministers change their views so often?

Mr. Speaker: On reconsideration, it might have been changed. Far from welcoming the answer to a question, the hon. Member is raising a point of order. If the hon. Member gives notice of a question, except on a question of prestige, he must be interested in getting an answer somehow, whether it is in answer to his own question or to some other question.

Shri Vajpayee: The point, is, if an Opposition Member from this side had tabled a short notice question, the hon. Defence Minister would not have accepted it. Now, a Congress Member has tabled such a question, and so, it has been accepted. (Interruptions).

Pandit K. C. Sharma: It is an insinuation.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. My experience, on the other hand, is that a number of hon. Members from the

Congress Benches have complained that if they table a short notice question, the Ministers do not care to answer.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is right. Our questions are turned into Calling Attention Notices. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: That is not at all my view. Some of the hon. Members felt that if the Opposition presses, some of the hon. Ministers occasionally yield. Therefore, there is a balance on both sides. Occasionally, short notice questions are tabled by Congress Benches. Short notice questions more often are tabled by the Opposition, and occasionally one or two of them are answered. So, why should there be so much of trouble?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Short notice questions and Calling Attention. Notices are always turned down, Sir.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Our short notice questions are turned down on account of the Adjournment Motions given notice of by the Opposition. Always Adjournment Motions and short notice questions are rejected. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar.

Manufacture of Supersonic Aircrafts

S.N.Q. No. 8. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 852 on the 15th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether he has recently visited the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore; and

(b) what further progress is being made in regard to the supersonic aircraft which is being built there?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. I visited the factory on the 17th March.

(b) I am glad to inform the House that the HF 24 Mark I is undergoing preliminary trials. Progress in this stage of the development of the Aircraft is also very satisfactory. There is no question of the Government not answering questions given notice of by hon. Members from one side or the other. The time element has to be taken into consideration. That particular day was the worst day to answer that question. When an aeroplane of this kind is undergoing preliminary trials . . .

Shri Vajpayee: We are not able to follow the answer. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is so much of noice in the House that nobody hears anything. I can understand the excitement, but it must cool down immediately. It ought not to be continued permanently. Will the hon. Minister repeat the answer?

Shri Krishna Menon: I thought that out of courtesy to the House I should explain it. I was saying that there was no question of any information being withheld on the ground of public interest, because the enquiry comes, as you yourself have said, from one side or the other. The time element comes in. What may be said at one time may not be the same at another time. The aeroplane is undergoing preliminary trials and when anything is in the sky we cannot put it down. It should be seen in any case that when the previous question was asked the aircraft was in a particular stage when any mishaps might have occurred to it. If a preliminary trial was being held, and the next day, if there was a drop, that would have affected the whole of the production. That was not the opportunity of answering the question. The moment a short notice question came, I could accept it, and in this case I accepted it.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know when this aircraft will be completed?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is completed in the sense and to the extent that it is undergoing preliminary

trials; that is to say, the aeroplane cannot move unless it is completed. But, if it is a question of completion in the sense that all the equipment that has come in, I am sorry I am not in a position to say the exact time.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Visit of Maharaja of Sikkim

*997. **Shri Damani:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharaja of Sikkim visited this country recently and discussed various problems with Government; and

(b) the salient features of the agreement reached at the aforesaid meeting?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Maharaja of Sikkim was invited as a State Guest on the occasion of this year's anniversary of Republic Day. After his visit to Delhi, he went on an official tour of certain parts of India. His family accompanied him on this tour. No discussion were held with him.

Loyabad Colliery

*998. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at Loyabad Colliery the roof collapsed recently while some workers were engaged underground in coal-cutting;

(b) if so, the number of workers injured and killed;

(c) whether any compensation has been given to the members of the families of those killed; and

(d) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). There was an accident by fall of roofs in the colliery on 28th January 1961 while a miner was working in a depillaring area. As a result, he suffered serious injuries which proved fatal 12 hours later.

(c) and (d). The management has initiated action for depositing the compensation amount with the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

Nahan Foundry

*1004. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nahan Foundry in Himachal Pradesh has to compete in the open market to secure orders from the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs;

(b) whether on account of this competition this factory, which is owned and operated by Government, has to suffer losses;

(c) whether any effort by the management of this factory was made to secure Government order on a non-competitive basis;

(d) whether the request was denied;

(e) if so, on what grounds; and

(f) whether Bharat Electronics, Hindustan Machine Tools and other Government-owned factories have also to compete in order to sell their goods to Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position sometimes, as in case of all industries, is that the Nahan Foundry limited has to accept some orders to avoid idle capacity in the factory.

(c) No, Sir. Generally Government departments are required to buy as advantageously as possible through the tender or rate contract and similar procedures.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

(f) Generally, Government owned industrial undertakings including Hindustan Machine Tools limited have to compete with other units while selling their products; the Bharat Electronics limited and the Indian Telephone Industries limited Bangalore manufacture against specific Government orders.

Resignation of Professor Haldane

*1006. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Dr. Samantsinhar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report that the eminent British Biologist, Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, has resigned from the Indian Statistical Institute;

(b) whether the resignation is due to differences of opinion between Prof. Haldane and the Director of Indian Statistical Institute; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes leading to these differences of opinion?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The main cause of Prof. Haldane's resignation appears to be his dissatisfaction with the manner in which the programme of integrated studies of General Science and Statistics has been implemented in the Institute. The Director of the Institute has explained the difficulties to Prof. Haldane. Government do not consider it necessary to hold any enquiry in the matter.

Laos

*1007. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state what progress, if any, has been made in resolving Laos dead-lock?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The matter is still under negotiation between the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference.

Central Training Institute for Women Instructors

*1008. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 278 on the 17th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the scheme of re-organisation and expansion of Central Training Institute for Women Instructors has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Public Sector Industries in Rajasthan

*1010. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan is the only State in which no Central or State public sector enterprise has been put up either during the First or the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether an up-to-date statement will be laid on the Table indicating what investments are proposed in Central public sector industries during the Third Five Year Plan in various States?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No Sir. Details in regard to investments proposed in the Central public sector industries in the Third Five Year Plan are still being worked out. However, if information is required in re-

gard to any particular project, I will try to collect this and furnish the same.

It is the intention of the Government to see that atleast one or more public sector units are located, if suitable sites are available, in all such States where it had not been possible to locate such units in the past, mainly because many of the public sector projects in the initial stages largely of the nature as to be based mainly on heavy bulk local raw materials, their transport and similar other factors. Now that due to very much expanded programmes of heavy industries in the public sector, new projects are widening and broadening out into various types of productions, it may not be difficult to secure suitable locations for different public sector units particularly in all such States.

Water Supply Schemes for Madras City

*1011. **Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request by the Mayor of Madras to allocate more Central aid for water supply scheme for Madras City to put the protected water supply per head per day in the city at par with that in other cities has since been considered; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) There is no such request pending with the Planning Commission.

(b) The question does not arise.

Santragachi Government Press

*1012. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rotary and other machineries worth Rs. 20 lakhs are lying unused at Santragachi (W. Bengal) Government Press; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Twelve rotary machines and three flat-bed printing machines meant for the Government of India Forms Press, Calcutta, were received in 1958-59 and installed, after testing, in the same year at Santragachi Depot. Subsequently, in 1959-60, five flat-bed printing machines and some bindery equipment were received and installed at the same place. These machines were obtained to meet the requirements of the expansion programme of the Government of India Forms Press, Calcutta. As, however, the construction of the additional accommodation for the Forms Press had to be staggered on account of financial stringency these machines had to be installed temporarily at Santragachi Depot. The intention was to operate them at Santragachi Depot until the new building of the Forms Press was ready. It has, however, not been possible to operate these machines so far as the minimum power load required for the purpose could not be arranged. The requisite power load has now been arranged and the machines are expected to be in operation very shortly.

Export of Iron and Manganese Ores to Italy

*1013 { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are better prospects now for the export of ores, especially iron and manganese, to Italy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Italy has recently ex-

panded her steel production, and possibilities of India supplying the ores are being explored.

Haj Pilgrimage

*1014. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain companies or institutions which make arrangements for the Haj pilgrammage for the persons who desire to go for 'Haj';

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that they indulge in malpractices and make the Hajis face a lot of difficulties outside India;

(c) whether Government propose to take any action against the said companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Arrangements for the Haj pilgrimage are made by Government through the Mogul Line Ltd. the only shipping company concerned with the Haj traffic, Air India International, Indian Airlines Corporation and the Port Haj Committee, Bombay.

(b) No such instances have come to the notice of Government.

(c) and (d). The questions do not arise.

Decasualisation Scheme for Colliery Workers

*1015. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has drawn up a decasulaization scheme for colliery workers; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

Wage Boards for Tea, Coffee and Rubber Plantations

*1016. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 22 on the 14th November, 1960 and state the nature of steps taken so far for the appointment of three separate wage boards for tea, coffee and rubber plantations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): A Wage Board for tea plantations has already been set up. Composition of the Wage Boards for coffee and rubber plantations is being finalised.

Woollen Khadi Uniforms for Class IV Employees

1992. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1041 on the 30th November, 1960 and state the decision taken on the question of supplying woollen khadi uniforms to the Class IV employees?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The Khadi and Village Industries Commission have not yet been able to produce woollen cloth conforming to relevant specifications.

Kalyani Co-operative Toy Society

1993. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the progress so far made by the Kalyani Cooperative Toy Society in setting up a plant for the production of the mechanical precision toys with the help of Japanese experts?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Kalyani Co-operative Toy Society Ltd., has installed the machines required for the production of mechanical toys at the Kalyani Industrial Estate. They have gone into production since March, 1960 with the help of an Indian Production Engineer trained in Japan and one Japanese lady with experience in designing. The Society has produced the following types of toys:

(i) Group I Circular motion.
(ii) Group II Axillary motion.
(iii) Group III Horizontal motion.

Cess Collection by Rubber Board

1994. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cess to be collected by the Rubber Board in the year 1960-61; and

(b) the arrears, if any?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Rs. 36,96,000|-.

(b) Cess on rubber is assessed half-yearly. Cess for the period April-September 1960 is being assessed and collected now. The cess for the period October 1960 to March 1961 is assessable only after 15th April, 1961. Arrears, if any, will be known towards the end of 1961.

Gunny Bags and Hessian purchased by China

1995. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the quantity of gunny bags and hessian purchased by China from India during August to December, 1960 and their value?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): These figures are:

	Qty.	Value
	tons	Rs. lakhs
(a) Gunny bags .	1,116	20
(b) Hessian cloth .	178	3

Power-looms in Maharashtra

1996. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weavers in Maharashtra who have been given power-looms during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the number of weavers who would be supplied power-looms during 1961-62?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 370 and 420 power-looms were given to Weavers in Maharashtra State during 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively;

(b) During 1961-62 600 powerlooms, are likely to be supplied in the handloom sector.

White Paper

1997. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of white paper produced in India during 1960 with details of main varieties;

(b) the quantity of white paper imported during 1960;

(c) the comparative cost of both; and

(d) the comparative selling prices of both?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is presumed that by 'White' Paper the member desires information about ordinary printing and writing papers. The production of this sort of paper during 1960 was 2,15,076 tons.

(b) About 4950 tons (January to November, 1960).

(c) Ex-works cost price of indigenous production	C.I.F. price of imported paper
a. 1276·80 n.P. per ton	About Rs. 1300·00 nP per ton.
d) Fair selling price of indigenous production in wholesale market (including excise duty)	Selling price of imported paper (including customs duty and other charges)
Rs. 1747·20 nP per ton	About Rs. 2000·00 nP per ton.

Export of Shoes

1998. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of shoes exported during the year 1960 by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.; and

(b) how does it compare with that of the previous year?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Rs. 69·66 lakhs.

(b) The value of shoes exported in the previous year amounted to Rs. 50·86 lakhs.

Resin Factories

1999. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of resin factories working in the country with their locations, State-wise; and

(b) the quantity of resin and other allied products manufactured by each of them during 1960?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Presumably the information required is in respect of Oleo Resin processing factories. If so, a statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 71].

(b) Data regarding the production of Rosin and Turpentine in the small scale sector is not available. However, the estimated production of these products in the following three factories in the organised sector during the year 1960 was as follows:—

	Rosin	Turpentine
	tonnes	litres
(a) Government Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Miran Sahib (Jammu Tavi) . . .	1,981	401,786
(2) Indian Turpentine and Rosin Co. Ltd., P.O. Clutterbuckganj, Bareilly .	8,290	1983,607
(3) Himachal Government Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Nahan .	1,930	445,532

Occupational Shift of Population

2000. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the population which subsisted on agriculture and industry before the initiation of First Five Year Plan;

(b) the percentage of agricultural population which has shifted from agriculture to industry during the First Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the percentage which has shifted from agriculture to industry during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) According to the 1951 population census, the percentage of population which subsisted on 'agriculture (cultivation)' and 'production other than cultivation' were 69·8 and 10·6 respectively.

(b) and (c). Information regarding the occupational distribution of the population will become available after the 1961 census data have been tabulated.

Posts in Janpath Hotel, New Delhi

2001. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of posts in the Janpath Hotel, New Delhi;

(b) the number of staff in each category; and

(c) the scale or scales of pay for each category of post?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 72].

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Jammu and Kashmir

2002. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fund has been released to Jammu and Kashmir Government in 1960-61 for implementing the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme; and

(b) the progress achieved so far under the scheme during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir did not ask for any funds for the current financial year under the Scheme.

(b) Against the drawals of the previous years, the State Government had, upto the 31st December, 1960 in the current financial year, sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 3·53 lakhs for the construction of 26 houses. The amount actually disbursed till that date was Rs. 2·97 lakhs and 17 houses had been completed during that period.

Unsold Handloom Goods in Jammu and Kashmir

2003. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of unsold handloom goods in the cooperative sector in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the steps taken to dispose of the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conference on Fishing Industry in Delhi

2004. Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference on fishing industry was held in Delhi in the middle of December, 1960;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No conference on the fishing industry as such was held in the middle of December 1960 in Delhi. A conference was, however, convened on the 14th December 1960 by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry at which the representatives of the various Ministries of the Central Government, the Industries concerned and the State Governments concerned were present to consider the indigenous manufacture of improved type of equipment for marine fisheries. As recommended by the Conference, a Committee has been constituted consisting of the representatives of the Ministries concerned in the Central Government, the industry and the State Governments concerned to consider these problems in detail.

Import of Cars by Officials

2005. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Class I Officers who were on deputation to foreign countries have brought back new or almost new cars of foreign make on their return to India and if so, the number of such

cars allowed to be imported by the Officials; and

(b) the duty charged on such imports, if any?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Indian nationals, including Government Officials who have been abroad for a sufficiently long period, are allowed to bring cars into India, on payment of duty provided the cars have been in their use and possession. The prescribed period for such ownership and use is now one year. All such imports are covered by Import Licences which do not permit the remittance of any foreign exchange. Information regarding licences issued, are published in the Weekly Bulletins of Import and Export Trade Control, copies of which are supplied to the Parliament Library. They do not, however, show the profession|calling|status of the importers.

(b) Duty is charged on all such imports according to the rates prescribed in the Indian Customs Tariff. Heads of Indian Missions abroad are, however, except from payment of duty.

Foreign-made Motor and Jeep Spare Parts

2006. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether any assessment is made regarding quantity and valuation of foreign made motor and jeep spare parts sold in the markets of Bombay Delhi, Calcutta and Madras?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No assessment has been made about the quantity and value of the foreign-made vehicle spare parts sold in the markets of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. However, the extent of availability of such spare parts in these markets can be gauged from the figures of imports of such spare parts effected during the last 3 licensing periods as per statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 73]. The quality of automobile spare parts that are being manufactured in the country for trucks, jeeps and cars is equal to the spare parts that are being imported.

Prices of Cloth

2007. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of cloth were reduced in U.P. with effect from the 21st December, 1960;

(b) if so, the reasons why the prices were reduced in Ahmedabad from 1st January, 1961;

(c) whether this has affected business in U.P. adversely; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). On the 21st December, 1960, the Commerce and Industry Minister announced on the floor of the Lok Sabha the gist of a revised scheme voluntarily decided upon by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation for effecting further cuts in the prices of textiles. These cuts were to be uniformly applied by all textile mills in the country irrespective of the State in which they were situated. There was thus no distinction as between the mills in U.P. and the Mills in Ahmedabad. Government have received no reports to the effect that business in U.P. was adversely affected.

Foreign Collaboration for Industries

2008. Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 288 on the 17th November, 1960 regarding foreign financial and technical collaboration with Indian

firms for establishment of Industries and state:

(a) the amount involved for payment for foreign collaboration;

(b) how much of it is recurring and how much non-recurring; and

(c) the amount of equity capital allotted in each undertaking?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In reply to Unstarred Question No. 288 for the 17th November, 1960 it was stated that the total number of foreign collaboration agreements approved by the Government of India between April and October, 1960 was 228. The payment of royalty etc., in respect of these agreements will arise only after the establishment of industrial units and there is no means of calculating at this stage the actual payments that will have to be made to foreign collaborators as these payments are related to the annual turnover of goods produced.

(c) Regarding issue of shares, it is not that all foreign collaboration cases approved by the Government of India involve also issue of equity shares. Further, in many cases the question of issue of shares will arise at a later stage when the companies are actually being floated.

If the Honourable Members desire information in respect of a specific case or cases, I will be glad to furnish the answer.

कम्पनियों का पंजीयन

२००९. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६० की समाप्ति तक भारत में कितनी कम्पनियों का पंजीयन हुआ; और

(ख) क्या साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर किसी कम्पनी का पंजीयन करने से इन्कार कर दिया गया था ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) इस प्रश्न में शायद उन कम्पनियों की संख्या से अभिप्राय है, जिनका पंजीयन १९६० के कलेण्डर वर्ष में किया गया है। ऐसी कम्पनियों की संख्या १६४१ थी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Ambush by Naga Hostiles

2010. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. L. Saksena:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that armed Naga hostiles on the 13th January, 1961 ambushed a supply column in Tuensang, which was escorted by Assam Rifles contingent and several people were injured in the encounter; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). On the morning of the 13th January, 1961, a party consisting of an Overseer, a Compounder and some ten Porters carrying loads, escorted by a small detachment of the Security forces, which was moving in the southern part of the Tuensang District, was ambushed by some 50 hostiles, armed with two light machine guns, one sten-gun and rifles. The hostiles fired approximately 200 rounds. In the ambush five members of the security forces and three porters were killed and two members of the security forces, two porters and one overseer wounded. On receipt of the information, reinforcement was rushed to the scene of the incident to deal with the hostiles who had, in the meantime, escaped.

Housing Schemes in Punjab

2011. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount allotted to Punjab in 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far for implementing (i) the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and (ii) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme; and

(b) the progress achieved under the above schemes in 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 74].

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in Punjab

2012. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme in Punjab for the year 1960-61; and

(b) the number of houses which are being constructed under the scheme during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A sum of Rs. 20·20 lakhs was allocated to the Government of Punjab during 1960-61 for the implementation of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

(b) In addition to 1730 houses, built by the State Government and Co-operative Societies under the Scheme in Punjab upto the 31st March, 1960, another 452 houses were completed during 1960-61 and 553 houses were under construction as on the 31st January, 1961.

Sericulture in Punjab

2013. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the amount of loan and subsidy given to Punjab Government for the development of sericulture during 1960 and the amount proposed to be given in 1961?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A sum of Rs. 91,000 as loan and Rs. 33,000 as grant have been sanctioned for the development of the sericulture industry during 1960-61.

A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been allotted for the financial year 1961-62.

Store Clerks and other Class III Ministerial Staff

2014. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of store clerks and other class III Ministerial staff who were brought on to the regular establishment from the workcharged establishment in C.P.W.D. with effect from 1st April, 1958;

(b) whether the seniority of all such staff has been integrated with the existing zonal seniority of Ministerial staff for purposes of promotion and retrenchment;

(c) whether the seniority of all such staff has been integrated with the existing All India seniority of Ministerial staff for purposes of confirmation; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) (i) Store Clerk—43.

(ii) Other Class III Ministerial staff—105.

(b) In respect of Store-keepers Grade I, the Zonal seniority lists are

under preparation in the Central P.W.D. In respect of other Class III Ministerial staff, the Zonal seniority lists have not yet been prepared.

(c) The seniority of Store-keeper Grade I is being integrated with the existing All India Seniority of Upper Division Clerks in the Central P.W.D. for purpose of confirmation. In respect of other Class III Ministerial staff, the All India Seniority list has not yet been prepared.

(d) The matter is already under examination in consultation with the Central P.W.D. and the Ministry of Finance.

Transfer of C.P.W.D. Workers to D.M.C.

2015. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply to part (e) of Unstarred Question No. 1769 on the 13th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the date on which it was agreed to transfer the Horticultural works to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the date on which the proposal was first initiated;

(b) the number of temporary and semi-permanent workers who were transferred from the works that are being transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to other C.P.W.D. works; and

(c) whether it is a fact that all temporary and semi-permanent workers who were employed on the date of agreeing to the works to be transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, were served with retrenchment notices in November 1960?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The transfer of the Horticultural Works from C.P.W.D. to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi was agreed to on the 16th November, 1960. The proposal was first initiated by the Corporation on the 16th July, 1960.

(b) No person was transferred after the 16th November, 1960.

(c) Yes. The notices have, however, since been withdrawn as it has been decided to retrench the junior most persons in the Horticultural Directorate as a whole.

विदेशी फिल्मों का आयात

२०१६. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५९-६१ में भारत में कितनी विदेशी फिल्मों का आयात किया गया और उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं कि कुछ विदेशी फिल्में अश्लील और भारतीय वातावरण के प्रतिकूल हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) फिल्मों के आयात सम्बन्धी आंकड़े फुटों के हिसाब से रखे जाते हैं, संख्या के हिसाब से नहीं। इसलिये किसी विशेष वर्ष में आयात की गई फिल्मों की संख्या के बारे में सही जानकारी देना संभव नहीं है। फिर भी, आयात की गई उन सभी श्रेणियों की फिल्मों की संख्या, जो फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड द्वारा सिनेमेटोग्राफ अधिनियम, १९५२, के अन्तर्गत सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिये प्रमाणित की गई, नीचे दी गई है:—

१९५९-६०	१६४०
१९६०-६१	१४२०

(फरवरी, ६१ तक)

विदेशी फिल्में आम तौर पर किराये पर आयात की जाती हैं। अप्रैल, १९५९ से दिसम्बर, १९६० तक ऐसी फिल्मों के किराये की मद में भेजी गई वास्तविक धन-राशि ५१.७ लाख रुपये थी। लेकिन यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इस धन-राशि में १९५९-६० और १९६०-६१ में प्रमाणित की गई फिल्मों से हुई आमदनी कितनी है। किराये की रकम का अधिक भाग भारत में ही रह जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). कोई खास शिकायत नहीं मिली है, यद्यपि समय-समय पर इस संबंध में कुछ मत प्रगट किये गये हैं जो हमारे ध्यान में आये हैं। सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिये प्रमाणित किये जाने से पहले फिल्मों को फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड द्वारा सिनेमेटोग्राफ अधिनियम, १९५२ के अन्तर्गत जांचा जाता है। सरकार ने बोर्ड को निदेश दे रखे हैं कि सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिये फिल्मों को स्वीकृति देते समय उसे किन सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। निदेश उन दृश्यों अनुक्रमों गानों इत्यादि के समावेश को रोकने के लिये काफी व्यापक हैं जो अश्लील हों या शिष्टाचार के स्वीकृत नियमों को क्षति पहुंचाने वाले हों, या देखने वालों के नैतिक स्तर को गिराने वाले हों। इन निदेशों की एक प्रति तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०३६ के उत्तर में २२ मार्च, १९६० को लोक-सभा की मेज पर रखी गई थी। सरकार को संतोष है कि बोर्ड इन निदेशित सिद्धान्तों पर पर्याप्त ध्यान दे रहा है।

Export of Biri and Biri Tobacco

2017. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Biri is exported from India;

(b) if so, how much yearly and where;

(c) whether Biri Tobacco and leaves also are exported; and

(d) if so, how much yearly and where?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix, III, annexure No. 75].

Khadi and Village Industries in U.P.

2018. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many institutions have been certified by the certifying Committee of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in U.P. since the inception of the Committee;

(b) how many were certified during the year 1960 in U.P.;

(c) how many certified institutions had their certificates cancelled in 1960 in U.P.;

(d) the names of such institutions with locations and reasons for cancellation of certificates; and

(e) whether the price of Khadi is on the increase due to heavy establishment costs, despite ample subsidies?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 135.

(b) 62.

(c) 3.

(d) A statement containing the required information is given below:

STATEMENT

Name and Location	Resaons for cancellation
1. Paravatiya Navjiwan Mandal, Silyara District, Tehri Garhwal.	The institution has ceased to work of its own accord.

1	2
2. Harijan Gurukul Gandhi Gram Doharighat, District Azamgarh.	The institution has merged with Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Harijan Gurukul, District Azamgarh.
3. Khadi Udyog Sahakari Samiti Ltd., District Prayag.	The institution was not functioning.

(c) No. Sir

Factories

2019. **Shri Kalika Singh:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of factories in 1959; and

(b) the percentages of increases (State-wise) in number of factories in 1959 over the respective figures in 1951 and reasons for difference in rates of increase in different States?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) (Registered under the Factories Act, 1948).

Andhra Pradesh	4,802
Assam	1,181
Bihar	5,547
Bombay	11,398
Jammu and Kashmir	Not available.
Kerala	Not available.
Madhya Pradesh	1,915
Madras	5,680
Mysore	2,243
Orissa	363
Punjab	2,900
Rajasthan	736
Uttar Pradesh	2,360
West Bengal	3,900
A. & N. Islands	6
Delhi	965
Himachal Pradesh	20
Manipur	Not available.
Tripura	57

(b) The percentage increase in the number of factories in 1959 over 1951 cannot be calculated State-wise due to the fact that the available information for 1951 relates to those States which were in existence before the reorganisation of States in 1957 and, therefore, reasons for difference, if any, in rates of increase cannot also be given.

Tenements for Slum Evictees in Delhi

2020. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Sampath:
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tenements built for slum evictees in Delhi are not being used by allottees; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to cancel the allotment?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The present position of allotment of 4,926 residential unit so far built in Delhi for rehousing the slum dwellers is as indicated below:—

Category	No. of units
(i) Occupied by families living previously in slum areas	2,970
(ii) Allotted to Delhi Municipal Corporation for use as storage accommodation	2
(iii) Allotted to Indian Red Cross Society for the benefits of the residents of the colony	2
(iv) Occupied by ineligible persons	502
(v) Construction completed and expected to be handed over shortly to the Municipal Corporation for allotment	640
(vi) Awaiting allotment	810
TOTAL	4,926

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi, who are responsible for the allotment of houses built under the Slum Clearance Scheme, are taking action to ensure allotment of houses to eligible slum dwellers.

Dak Bungalows and Circuit Houses

2021. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received with regard to the misuse of dak bungalows and circuit houses by the caterers, etc. who keep tourists to the exclusion of Government servants, particularly of lower categories, travelling on official duty, thus collecting money as tips from the travellers;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been looked into; and

(c) with what result?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No. [This information pertains to C.P.W.D. dak bungalows.]

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

New Paper Mill in Madhya Pradesh

2022. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new paper mill will be started in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when and where?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. 3 large and 4 small units for the manufacture of paper in Madhya Pradesh have been licensed so far. A statement showing their names, capacity location and probably time of their implementation is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 76].

Displaced Persons in Koraput District

2023. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the displaced persons resettled in the Koraput district have not yet been supplied with bullocks required for cultivation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Out of 451 displaced families alloted agricultural land in the Koraput district upto now, 346 have already been provided with bullocks. Arrangements for the supply of bullocks to the remainder are in hand. The delay is due to scarcity of good breed bullocks in the area and the time taken by each settler to select animals himself from one or other of the few and farflung local cattle markets.

Production of Khadi and Ambar Khadi in U.P.

2024. Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Radha Mohan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the production of both traditional and Ambar Khadi respectively in Uttar Pradesh, month-wise; during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the maximum per capita daily earning achieved in U P on the Ambar Charkha in 1960-61;

(c) what is being done to protect traditional Charkha from the competition of Ambar Charkha; and

(d) whether the target of production by Ambar Charkha fixed for the Second Five Year Plan has been achieved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Export of Hides and Skins

2025. { **Shri Kalika Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether raw hides and skins are exported in large quantities from India;

(b) if so, the figures of export for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 so far;

(c) the names of the countries to which exported;

(d) the nature of steps taken so far to increase their exports;

(e) the capacity of Indian manufacturers to absorb the raw hides and skins and the efforts made by Government to increase the capacity; and

(f) whether small scale industries connected with utilization of raw hides and skins are receiving Central assistance to increase their activities, and if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (d). Raw hides are not allowed export in the interest of the tanning industry in the country. Only raw sheep skins known as papras and limited quantities of raw goatskins are allowed export.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 77].

(e). The actual production of tanned hides in the country has been considerably below the installed capacity. It is estimated that only about 60 per cent. of the capacity for tanning raw hides is being utilised at present. Although no increase in the installed capacity for tanning hides and skins is envisaged at present, the following steps are being taken to assist the indigenous industry to increase its production:

(1) Export of raw hides which are in short supply has been totally banned.

(2) Import policy for raw hides and skins has been liberalised.

(3) Import policy of main tanning materials—wattle bark and extracts has been liberalised.

(4) Import of leather and leather-goods has been severely restricted.

(5) Export of leather and leather goods has been completely decontrolled.

(6) Leather and leather goods are included among the items of export in bilateral trade agreements.

(7) Export of raw goatskins has been restricted.

(f) Technical as well as financial assistance is being rendered to small-scale units connected with the utilisation of raw hides and skins. The Central Government have set up three extension Centres at Rewari (Punjab), Trichur (Kerala) and Erode (Madras) to render specialised assistance in leather finishing and production of leather goods to small scale industrial units. The Financial Corporation in Andhra Pradesh and Punjab have granted loans to small scale units in leather industry. This industry can also avail of the advice of technical personnel of Small Industries Service Institutes and their Branches situated in the various States, in regard to particular problems of organisation, production and technical know-how.

Statistical Journals Published by States

2026. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States in India publish journals of statistics similar to the Monthly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics published by U.P. Government;

(b) if so, the names of those journals (State-wise);

(c) whether these journals conform to some standard laid down by the Central Government;

(d) the efforts made to bring these journals to the international standard laid down by the United Nations; and

(e) the name of the journal relating to statistics published by the Central Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Most of the State Statistical Bureaus publish Statistical Bulletins but their periodicity varies. A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 78].

(c) Yes. The minimum standards for Statistical Bulletins have been laid down by the Second Conference of Central and the State Statisticians (1953); they are adopted by the State Statistical Bureaus with modifications to suit local conditions.

(d) The standards referred to in the reply to part (c) take into account such international standards as have been laid down.

(e) Monthly Abstract of Statistics brought out by the Cenral Statistical Organisation is the corresponding statistical journal of the Central Government. There are also other statistical journals published by different Ministries of the Central Government.

Export of Cashew Nut

2027. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign countries to which Indian cashew nut is exported;

(b) the foreign exchange earned by its export during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase its export?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). Two statements are laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 79].

Export of Tobacco

2028. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries to which Indian tobacco is exported;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by its export during the last three years; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase its export?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). Two statements are laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 80].

Import of Industrial Machinery

2029. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and details of imports of Industrial Machinery from

foreign countries during the last three years;

(b) the total amount spent on them; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to make the country self-sufficient in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The figures for import of industrial machinery are as follows:

(Value in Rs. lacs).

	1958	1959	1960 (Jan-Nov)
1. Power generating machinery	2508	2537	2151
2. Agricultural Machinery and implements.	450	317	565
3. Metal working machinery	2647	2771	2852
4. Mining and other industrial machinery.	2975	2798	3426
5. Textiles machinery and accessories	1388	1427	1929
6. Sewing machines	35	20	42
7. Air conditioning and refrigerating equipment	240	199	213
8. Other industrial machinery	3654	4468	4446
9. Electric machinery apparatus and appliances	4904	5001	4715
TOTAL	18801	19538	20339

(c) To enable industrial growth to become self-sustaining, Government have already undertaken several projects in the Public Sector for the manufacture of industrial machinery like Machine tools, heavy electrical equipment, heavy machinery and heavy forge foundry. Additional proposals have also been framed for the expansion of capacity for industrial machinery in public and private sectors. Several units have also been licensed in the private sector for the manufacture of machinery for major industries like sugar, paper, cement and chemicals, and it is the policy of the Government to encourage the establishment of new units as well as expansion of the existing units, in the field of industrial machinery. The present production of industrial and electrical machinery and equipment in the country in 1960 was estimated Rs. 160·2 crores.

Export of Articles of Strategic Value to Tibet

2030. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Marwari firms of Kalimpong exported to Tibet articles of strategic value in collusion with the officials of the Political Officer of Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to punish the officials and stop the transactions?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Certain allegations in this respect have come to the notice of the Government which have so far not been confirmed but investigations are continuing.

Sky-scrapers in New Delhi

2031. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposals for the construction of sky-scrapers in New Delhi with a view to end the housing shortage both in Old and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). It is not considered desirable to build sky-scrapers for residential pur-

poses for government employees in Delhi both on account of the climatic conditions and the foreign exchange that would be needed for such structures. However, with a view to intensive utilisation of available land, the question of constructing four-storeyed houses for government employees is under consideration. Housing for the weaker sections of the community under the various low-cost housing schemes has, necessarily, to be confined to two, three or a maximum of four storeys without lifts, as multi-storyed buildings with lifts for residential purposes are considered uneconomical.

Small Scale Industries in Manipur

2032. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans provided for the development of small scale industries during 1960-61 in Manipur have been fully utilised;

(b) if so, the respective amounts issued to firms, co-operative societies and individuals; and

(c) the names of particular small scale industries for which they are issued?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A loan of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned to the Manipur Administration during 1960-61 for disbursement to Small Scale Industrial Units under State Aid to Industries Act/Aegulation. This has been fully utilised. The Administration has sanctioned this amount to 66 industrial Units namely 2 partnership firms, 13 Co-operative Societies and 51 individuals. It is not possible to give the names of all the individual firms.

Janpath Hotel, New Delhi

2033. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to allocate a section in Janpath Hotel at New Delhi to vegetarians; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). A request to start such a section is under consideration.

Corruption Cases in C.P.W.D.

2034. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of C.P.W.D. officials apprehended for corruption during the year 1960;

(b) the action taken against them;

(c) the number of private individuals arrested in this connection; and

(d) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). One Lower Division Clerk was arrested by the Police for absconding with Government money. His services were terminated and further action is being taken by the Police. No other official of the Central Public Works Department was arrested for corruption during the year 1960.

(c) No private individuals were arrested in this connection.

(d) Does not arise.

Evacuee Property

2035. Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in Delhi and New Delhi in which bids for evacuee property have been rejected on the ground that at the time of the bid the compensation due to them was less than 10 per cent. of the amount of the bids;

(b) the number of cases in which bids were accepted even though the net compensation was less than 10 per cent. of the amount of compensation; and

(c) the reasons for contradictory application of the rules to individual cases in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Economic Rationalisation of Mills

2036. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the spinning mills in the State of Madras are economic units;

(b) if not, what steps Government propose to take with a view to rationalise them and make them work economically; and

(c) the number of such mills that need rationalisations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). On the question of what constitutes an economic size for a textile mill, the Working Group appointed by the National Industrial Development Corporation had reported as follows:—

> "We are of the view that on balance of considerations, the minimum economic and workable unit of a textile mill in the present conditions should have 12,000 spindles and 300 looms. While this is the absolute minimum capacity, we would also suggest that the industry could, as far as possible, go up to the level of 18,000 spindles and 400 looms in due course with a further stage of increase to about 25,000 spindles and about 500 looms."

Mills in the Madras State and other States, which do not cope up to the minimum standard of 12,000 spindles and 300 looms as above could apply for permission to instal additional capacity and such applications will be favourably considered.

(c) Government do not have information regarding the number of mills that need rationalisation

Tractors for Dandakaranya Project

2037. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Tractors supplied by the Ministry of Defence for Dandarkaranya Project have been put into operation by now; and

(b) if not, what is the present position regarding the use of these tractors?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). The position in respect of the 58 tractors supplied last year as on the 31st January, 1961 is as under:—

(a) *D-80 Tractors.*

Total number of Tractors. 16

All now in Dandakaranya.

8 in operation.
8 getting ready; should be in operation by February, 16.

(b) *D-120 Tractors.*

Total number of Tractors. 19

2 overhauled engines and 17 new ones returned to Dandakaranya.

11 already remounted and 8 under remounting.

Air Cleaners being despatched from Calcutta early February.

All should be ready in 15 days.

Of remaining 23 Tractors:—

14 in operation;
8 getting ready;

1 not ready as parts not available.

Summary:

22 Tractors (8-D-80's and 14-D-120's) are in operation today.

35 Tractors (8--D-80's and 27-D-120's) are getting ready and expected to be in field by end of February, 1961;

1 awaiting parts.

Border Raids by Pakistanis in Jammu and Kashmir

2038. Shaikh Mohammad Akbar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed during 1959-60 in the border raids by Pakistani raiders in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the steps being taken to avoid such killings?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) As a result of raids from Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir in 1959 and 1960, 8 Indian nationals were killed and 16 injured. Casualties suffered by the raiders were 12 killed and 8 injured.

(b) Every possible step is taken, as hitherto, to prevent casualties, but as the initiative rests with the raiders from PAK/POK who come armed, casualties cannot be prevented altogether by our efforts alone.

Construction of Government Quarters in New Delhi

2039. Shaikh Mohammad Akbar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the total number of quarters proposed to be built in the General Pool for Central Government Employees in Delhi/New Delhi below the pay range of Rs. 500 during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Out of The Sanctioned Porgramme, 9428 quarters for Central Government employees drawing less thon Rs. 500 per month, including Class IV and work-charged staff, are either in progress or are yet to be taken up. Most of these houses will become available for allotment during the Third Five Year Plan period. The programme of construction of additional houses for employees in this income group during the Third Plan period has not yet been finalised.

Muster-Roll of Workers in Manipur P.W.D.

2040. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any muster-roll of workers in the Manipur P.W.D. workshop section; and

(b) if so, the number of such workers and the maximum length of service put in by them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The number of workers is 53. The number of workers varies according to necessity and their service cannot therefore be always continuous. The longest service which a muster-roll worker has put in is four years with breaks.

Workers in P.W.D. Manipur

2041. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of temporary workers has been on the increase in the last three years in the different Deportments of Manipur P.W.D. (other than factory section); and

(b) if so, the respective figures for the last three years?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No.

(b) The number of temporary workers during last three financial years are as follows:—

1958-59.	1161
1959-60.	903
1960-61.	994

Satiguda Dam Project

2044. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Satiguda Dam Project in Malkangiri zone of the Dandakaranya authority is under the scrutiny of the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) whether there is any possibility of the work of the dam being started during this summer?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar) (a) Since December, 1959.

(b) The construction of the dam will depend upon whether or not it becomes necessary to start reclamation operations in a third zone in addition to the two present settlement zones of Umerkote and Parolkote. The pace of the movement of camp families from West Bengal to Dandakaranya at present as the hon'ble member presumably knows, is very unsatisfactory.

Subsidiary Factories of Hindusthan Machine Tools, Bangalore

2045. { Shri Rami Reddy. / Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindusthan Machine Tools, Bangalore has decided to set up two subsidiary factories;

(b) if so, the places of their location;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has suggested that one of them may be located by Hyderabad; and

(d) what is the cost and capacity of the proposed factories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., have offered to set up two additional factories and they have been entrusted with the task of drawing up project reports in this connection. One of these medium-type machine tools factory is being considered with collaboration of the German Democratic Republic to be set up at a suitable site in the Punjab. The estimates of cost and actual selection of site in the Punjab are under examination by the Hindustan Machine Tools. For the second unit, the matter is under examination of H.M.T. regarding its size, collaboration and site.

A suggestion from the Andhra Pradesh Government for locating a machine tool factory at Hyderabad was received. It has been decided to expand the Praga Tools Corporation in collaboration with Poland by establishing a new unit for this purpose at a suitable site in Hyderabad.

Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh

2046. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of the Industrial Estates at Cuddappa and Warangal in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what is the outlay proposed for these two Estates;

(c) whether approval to their setting up has been given by Central Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 81].

Profit on Cement

2047. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual profit earned by Government on Cement;

(b) whether Government contemplate to enforce some limit on percentage of profit; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the direction;

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). When the uniform selling price f.o.r. at all rail head destinations was introduced and the price of imported and indigenous Cement was pooled and equalised, the various elements in the price structure had to be estimated *ad hoc* and no element of profit as such was provided for. In actual practice, the estimates in respect of a few of the elements proved liberal and, therefore, some surpluses accrued but this enable State Trading Corporation to absorb increases in certain items like railway freight and retention price, without raising the selling price to the consumer. The surplus accrued during 1959-60 was Rs. 92 lakhs. During 1960-61, State Trading Corporation will have to utilise a substantial amount from the previous years' surpluses towards further increases on items like railway freight, retention price, etc. Since the last two years there has been hardly any sizeable surplus. The distribution of cement by State Trading Corporation is being done practically on a nominal servicing charges.

Training-cum-Production Centre for Coir Industry in Orissa

2048. Shri Chiantamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the training-cum-production centre for coir industry which was decided to be started at Sakhigopal in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan has been started by now;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the share of the Central Government for starting this centre?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Naga Hostiles on Nagaland-Manipur Border

2049. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Naga hostiles were killed and a large quantity of arms seized by security forces in an encounter with armed Nagas on the Nagaland-Manipur border on the 1st March, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The action took place on the 28th February, 1961. In the early hours of the morning a patrol of our security forces raided a hostile camp near Nagaland border in the Tamenglong Sub-Division of Manipur. There was an exchange of fire lasting for two hours after which the camp was assaulted. The hostiles fled into the thick jungle leaving behind 26 dead bodies. The camp was destroyed. One light machine gun, 8 rifles and one muzzle loading gun were recovered. There was no casualty among the security forces.

Import Licences for State Trading Corporation

2050. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of import licences issued to the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., during the calendar years 1958, 1959, and 1960;

(b) the names of each commodity for which the licences were issued together with their value;

(c) what commodities the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., have actually imported against those licences and on what basis the same were distributed in the internal market;

(d) what are the licences still in the hands of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd, unutilised;

(e) whether the State Trading Corporation of India, Ltd., passed on any of these licences to the traders or other commercial firms; and

(f) if so, against what consideration?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (f). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Films Dealing with Agriculture

2051. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempts are being made for production of instructional films dealing with agricultural subjects; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Films Division has already produced 28 such films and 15 more films are under production. A statement of these films is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 82].

All-India Handicrafts Board

2052. Shri Surya Prasad: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of members of the Scheduled Castes in the different grades, viz. Junior Field Officers, Technical Assistants and Investigators in the All-India Handicrafts Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of reserved posts in these grades have remained unfilled for a number of years;

(c) whether the vacancies were advertised in the Press; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There is no member of the Scheduled Castes employed as Junior Field Officer, Technical Assistant, or Investigator in the All India Handicrafts Board.

(b) No, Sir. These posts were filled in by the candidates other than the Scheduled Castes, due to non-availability of suitable Scheduled Castes candidates from the Employment Agencies.

(c) and (d). The vacancies were not advertised in the Press but the sources mentioned at (b) were addressed. No Scheduled Caste candidates were available through these sources to fill these particular vacancies. Steps will however, be taken to fill up the requisite number of the above mentioned posts in the Board by Scheduled Castes candidates.

Draftsmen in C.P.W.D.

2053. Shri Surya Prasad: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of reserved posts of Draftsmen in the Architects' Section of the C.P.W.D. have remained unfilled for over a year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the minimum qualifications for the posts have been increased considerably; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). Two posts of Junior Draftsmen and two posts of Senior Draftsmen reserved for candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have remained vacant for over a year, as suitable candidates were not available.

It is true that the minimum qualifications prescribed for the post have recently been raised. It has been found necessary to do so because Draftsmen possessing the previous qualifications were found to be unable to discharge their duties satisfactorily.

Printing Press at Sikkim

2054. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a modern printing press has been set up at Sikkim;

(b) if so, at what cost;

(c) what assistance was rendered by Government for the setting up of the press;

(d) what is its capacity; and

(e) for what particular uses it is intended to be put?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes. A printing press has been established at Gangtok in Sikkim.

(b) At an estimated cost of about Rs. 19 lakhs.

(c) The press is a Government of India undertaking.

(d) The capacity of the Press, as at present constituted, is about 6,000 pages per annum in one shift.

(e) The press is set up to print material in Tibetan, Nepali, Hindi, Bengali and English in the form of books, posters and charts in multicolours, information bulletins, periodicals and pamphlets for the people of the sub-Himalayan tract from NEFA to Ladakh.

Export Promotion

2055. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had under consideration new incentive schemes for export promotion;

(b) if so, whether the schemes have been finalised and what are their details;

(c) whether these were discussed at the recent Export Promotion Advisory Council meeting; and

(d) what were the comments and observations of the Council thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Government have recently issued incentive schemes for (1) Packed sea foods and frog legs, (2) Coir yarn and Coir products and (3) supply of Baling Hoops and Box strappings for packing for export. All these schemes provide for import of certain raw materials required by the industry packing materials etc. at prescribed percentages.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CEMENT SCARCITY IN BIHAR AND ORISSA

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> The Scarcity of cement in Bihar and Orissa.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The statement is rather long. If you permit me, Sir, I would lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): A summary of the statement may be given, because cement is not available in Orissa and Bihar.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If I am permitted, I shall read out the statement.

Mr. Speaker: How many pages?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a long statement giving all the facts. Later on, the hon. Member can enquire about anything he likes.

Mr. Speaker: Let it be placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 83].

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that wherever there is a long statement a short summary, covering a small paragraph, may be given if that is possible.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That would not do justice to the whole problem. That is why I said that if you permit me I would read the statement. A statement must give all the facts

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Let it be circulated tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: It shall be laid on the Table.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: We were told that the production of cement has gone up to such an extent that the necessity of control was not there. But in this region, especially Orissa, cement has been controlled, and....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will look into the statement and then put questions tomorrow, if necessary.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Administrative Vigilance Division

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Administrative Vigilance Division for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1960. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2757/61].

Notifications under Companies Act and Essential Commodities Act

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 221 dated the 25th February, 1961 making certain further alterations in Schedule V of the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (3) of Section 641 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2755/61].

(ii) The Companies (Apeals to the Central Government) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 258 dated the 4th March, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2756/61].

(iii) The Non-Ferrous Metals Control (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 425 dated the 25th February, 1961, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2758/61].

Statement on Colliery Accidents

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Satement on the accidents in the Simlabahal Colliery on the 27th February, 1961 and in the Budroochuck Colliery on the 5th March, 1961. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 84].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Nine people died in this accident. You were kind enough to say that after the submission of the report, a discussion may be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Let him look into the report.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 1961, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 1961, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1960, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 1961, with the following amendments:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the words "Eleventh Year" the words "Twelfth Year" be *substituted*.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "1960" the figure "1961" be *substituted*.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 126 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.'

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) AMENDMENT BILL

LAID ON THE TABLE AS RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA WITH AMENDMENTS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill, 1961 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

12:14 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 43 to 45 and 124 relating to the Ministry of Health, for which 4 hours have been allotted. 93 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order. The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for Members including movers of cut motions.

I do not propose reading this from time to time. These are general instructions. As soon as a demand is taken up, cut motions will be handed over. Also, 15 minutes is the time-limit for speeches generally, except in special cases where some more time may be granted. Yesterday a Socialist Member was very anxious to speak,

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

but I was not able to give time. I shall remember that and I shall try to distribute the time among all the groups.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND No. 43—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 44— MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,90,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 45—MISCELLANEOUS DEPERTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,59,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I wish to refer to the inadequacy of the provision in the Third Plan for health. The original programmes chalked out by the Health Ministry envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 700 crores, but the Planning Commission has cut down these proposals and has allocated only Rs. 300 crores. In the First Five Year Plan, health programme was allotted Rs. 5.9 per cent of the total outlay. In the Second Plan, the allocation for health was 5.7 per cent of the outlay. Now in the Third Plan, the allocation of Rs. 300 crores works out to just about 4.3 per cent of the total outlay. This is not only disappointing, but also most unsatisfactory.

The Planning Commission refers with some satisfaction to the lower incidence of disease, decrease in infant mortality, general decline in mortality rates and increase in the expectation of life. But can we frankly say that we have reached a stage of health where we can afford to give the health programmes a lower priority, as is obvious by the implication of dropping the percentage of the outlay from 5.7 to 4.3? The Planning Commission itself says in the draft outline that,

"while continuing programmes initiated during the first two plans, in the Third Plan, it is proposed to place greater emphasis on preventive public health services and on the eradication and control of communicable diseases".

[Shri Kodiyan]

But if greater emphasis is to be placed on preventive public health, then more funds will have to be provided for that purpose. A bigger effort at the preventive side of health programme will naturally require a greater turn-out of doctors and health personnel for ensuring the success of the programme.

Mr. Speaker: Occasionally he must look up to show that he is not reading. He will make a speech, not read.

Shri Kodiyan: I am not reading. A large precentage of our population do not get adequate quantity of protected water-supply. The number of hospitals and dispensaries are inadequate in the country. We are short of doctors and other medical personnel. We are in the midst of a battle against communicable diseases, and nobody can say that we are in sight of victory in the battle against the diseases. Our indigenous systems of medicine also require rapid improvement. All these and other aspects of health require a much bigger allocation for health programmes. The outlay on health is not an expenditure; it is an investment. All economic development is ultimately based on the human element. Therefore, we depend on the continued well-being of the persons engaged in the schemes of national endeavour in our country.

It will be a short-sighted policy if the provision for health programme is cut down in order to give more funds for some other sector. I do admit the fact that certain other vital sectors of our national economy need more funds, but as I have already pointed out, the success of our national Plans depends to a large extent on the welfare and well-being of the human elements and therefore, an important place will have to be accorded to the health programme.

The Planning Commission has rightly pointed out that preventive aspect of health should be given sufficient attention. But what has been provided in the Plan for that? There are two aspects in this question: One is our people must be supplied with adequate quantity of protective food and another aspect is supply of protected drinking-water. I shall later come to the question of supply of drinking-water. The question of making available adequate quantity of protective food for our people has been neglected in our country. I am sorry to say that in the matter of having a national policy of nutrition, the Health Ministry has failed. I should say nothing nothing has been done in this respect except appointing some committees and collecting data. *Per capita* income in the country has witnessed a modest increase since independence. It might be assumed that the higher incomes and an increase in life expectation may lead to better health. But on the contrary, available evidence suggests that there has been a deterioration in the nutritional standards over the span of a generation. Today the Indian diet is not merely inadequate, but it is seriously imbalanced. According to the Nutrition Advisory Committee, a balanced Indian diet requires a daily intake of 14 ounces of cereals and 34 ounces of non-cereal food, including ten ounces of milk. But the series of diet survey we have made reveal that the average daily intake in 1958 included as much as 16.59 ounces of cereals and 11.02 ounces of protective food including a mere 2.81 ounces of milk. These figures establish a total deficiency of 65 per cent in the national requirements of non-cereal food. But more disquieting is the fact that the daily calorific intake has actually declined between 1951 and 1957 from 103 to 93 and of fruits from 20 to 19, while it has remained static with regard to vegetables, eggs and fish.

The effect of under-nourishment and imbalanced diet is that it leads to a variety of deficiency diseases, particularly in the southern and eastern regions of the country. Protein deficiency constitutes a major problem, especially among infants and school-aged

children. It is true that Government have appointed a committee, and we have some well-known and efficient nutrition experts. But, yet, I regret to say that we have no real integrated national policy on this subject, despite article 47 of the Constitution, which clearly provides that the State shall regard the raising of level of nutrition as among its primary duties. This is a major lacuna in our planning. It is not merely a question of protecting the health of the people but it is a question of planning how to produce food. I do not for a moment say that it is the sole responsibility of the Health Ministry to have such a policy and to implement it. But the Health Ministry is responsible for this subject to a large extent. So, it is the duty of the Health Ministry to impress upon the Food and Agriculture Ministry and the Planning Commission to look into this question seriously and to evolve a national integrated policy on this question.

Coming to the drinking water supply, it has been admitted that the ultimate solution of many of our health problems in the east lies in the provision of safe drinking water. Cholera, dysentery and other gastro-enteric diseases can be fought successfully only if this problem of water supply is solved. It is estimated that we would require about Rs. 1,500 crores to make available to our people protected water both in the urban and village areas. In the Second Plan the provision for water supply was Rs. 73 crores. In the Third Plan the provision for water supply is only Rs. 80 crores. Considering the magnitude and the urgency of the problem, the provision that has been made for water supply is quite inadequate. The progress in regard to water supply schemes in the First and Second Plans has not been satisfactory. In answer to many questions in this very House, the hon. Health Minister has replied that shortage of pipes and other materials, public health engineers and other health personnel are the obstacles standing in the way of the speedy implementation of this scheme. I would request the hon. Minister to persuade the States to have water supply boards so that water supply schemes may be expedited as early as possible.

Now I come to a very important question that is today engaging the attention of all those who are concerned with the health problem of the people, and that is the shortage of medical personnel in the rural areas. Every year this question is focussed in this House during the discussion on the demands of the Ministry of Health. An idea of the magnitude of this problem can be had from the experience of the Madhya Pradesh Government. Here I will only quote some figures. It has, at present, 200 posts of Assistant Surgeons (Gazetted) vacant, despite the fact that they have been repeatedly advertised since 1958. In 1958, out of 458 applicants, a majority did not turn up for interview. Almost all those appeared for interview, numbering about 210, were selected. Of these, 31 resigned their jobs subsequently. In 1959, only 36 direct recruits were appointed to gazetted jobs. As regards non-gazetted jobs, in 1958, for 113 posts of assistant medical officers, only 4 candidates were available. In spite of extensive publicity made in 1959, only two applicants were received for the post of assistant medical officers, out of which only one joined.

The Mysore Government have reported that despite the fact having four medical colleges with an annual turn-over of 200 to 250 medical graduates, it will not be possible to staff the hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the Third Plan period. This is the position in many other States also.

The dearth of doctors and medical personnel is the main hurdle to our expanding the medical service to the villages. What is the real difficulty in sending doctors and other medical personnel to the villages? The doctors are reluctant to go to the villages because

[Shri Kodiyan]

there is no suitable accommodation, no facilities for educating their children and so on. Therefore, some practical steps will have to be taken to give additional incentives to the doctors to go to the villages and serve the villagers in the rural areas.

Now there is a proposal to revive the licentiate medical course as a shorter course for meeting the requirements of the village areas. But this is a controversial question. A lot of objection has been raised against this proposal on the ground that it will lower the quality of medical education. I should say here that the vacuum now created by the anxiety to maintain quality of education and the inability to meet the urgent need of the rural areas should not be allowed to continue and Government should take some practical steps to meet the requirements.

Then, there should be an integrated health service so that the services of medical practitioners engaged under the various systems of medicine can be pooled together and made available to our countrymen, especially our village people. The Estimates Committee of Parliament have suggested this in one of their reports, and I am sorry to say that nothing has been done in this respect.

Now I come to another important point, and that is with regard to the control of tuberculosis. In answer to Starred Question No. 603 on 6th March 1961 the hon. Minister replied that the allocation for the control of tuberculosis in the First and Second Plans was of the order of Rs. 19.70 crores and only a little more than Rs. 6 crores have been spent so far. The shortfall in this respect is rather alarming, and the Health Ministry's publication "*Swasth Hind*" has given the figures of achievements in this respect. Against the target of establishing 180 clinics, 60 clinics were opened or upgraded. The reasons for the delay were that at some places the buildings were not ready, at others where the buildings had been constructed, water supply and electric power were not available. Paucity of staff and shortage of foreign exchange were responsible for the late implementation of schemes. Then, against the Plan proposal to start 10 training and Demonstration Centres, only three have been opened in Madras, Hyderabad and Nagpur. Again, in the matter of starting rehabilitation work centres, only one at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, has been established against the Second Plan target of eight.

If we look at the figures of expenditure, we can see that out of the total amount earmarked for the Central sector in the Third Plan of Rs. 99·19 crores, the total expenditure is expected to be only Rs. 80·24 crores. So, the shortfall in respect of purely Central schemes is too much. I would like to have an explanation from the hon. Minister as to why in the case of purely Central schemes this huge shortfall has arisen, because the Central schemes are purely the responsibility of the Health Ministry.

Coming to family planning, we find the actual expenditure was only Rs. 15·82 lakhs in the First Plan period, out of a total allotment of Rs. 65 lakhs. In the Second Plan, there is an allotment of Rs. 497 ber 1960 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 162·47 lakhs. It is proposed to release to the State Governments through lump sum advances a sum of Rs. 73 lakhs. Altogether, it will come to about Rs. 235·47 lakhs. Thus, the shortfall in the expenditure on family planning in the Second Plan period is Rs. 261·53 lakhs. 3,084 family planning centres are now working. Only 82·42 lakhs of people have been contacted . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may have a lot to say, but I have already given him 18 minutes. The total time for this Ministry is only four hours and a number of hon. Members would like to speak. He should therefore conclude his speech.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय , ४ घंटे बहुत कम हैं । देश के स्वास्थ्य को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये ४ घंटे अपर्याप्त हैं और इस का समय कुछ अधिक बढ़ाया जाय ।

An Hon. Member: Last year it was five hours.

Shri Kodiyan: I will conclude now.

Mr. Speaker: On another occasion he can speak.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): If he passes on his points in writing, I shall try to meet them.

Shri Kodiyan: The last point I wish to refer to is the question of developing indigenous systems of medicine. Rs. 6 crores were allotted for it in the Second Plan, and now it is proposed to spend Rs. 8 crores for encouraging indigenous systems of medicine. In my opinion, the allotment made for this is quite inadequate. The hon. Minister in this very House has often stated that for the encouragement of indigenous systems of medicine, modern research will have to be provided and the protagonists of indigenous systems of medicine should come forward for having such research done into the indigenous systems of medicine. Now, I understand that a charitable Unani institution in Delhi has prepared a scheme—and I understand it has been submitted to the hon. Minister also—to start an Institute of the History of Medicine at Tughlakabad, thirteen miles from here, and I understand that they are going to spend about Rs. 2 crores on this Institute. Their intention is to do research not only on Unani but Ayurveda and other systems of medicine also. I think this is a welcome scheme and I request the hon. Minister to examine the scheme whether it will be desirable to encourage it, and if he finds that it is helpful for the country I would request him to help the sponsors of the scheme in whatever manner it may be possible for the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Abdul Latif. I will call Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav later.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकारबाद) : एजुकेशन और हैल्थ यह विषय ऐसे हैं जो कि बगैर स्त्रियों के सफलतापूर्वक सम्पन्न नहीं हो सकते और स्त्रियों को इन के बंध में बोलने का अधिक अवसर मिलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्या का ध्यान रक्खूंगा और उन को बोलने का अवसर दिया जायेगा ।

श्री अब्दुल लतीफ (बिजनौर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं मुसलसल दो साल से तिब्ब यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक के सिलसिले में तकरीर कर रहा हूं और मैं यह भी अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि तिब्ब यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक के मुताल्लिक तकरीर करने के मानी यह नहीं हैं कि मैं एलौपैथिक की मुखालफत कर रहा हूं । लेकिन इस के मानी यह भी नहीं हैं कि इन मुसलसल दो मर्तबा की तकरीरों के बाद नतीजा वही रहा जो कि पहले था ।

मैं ने पिछली मर्तबा तकरीर में किताब 'देहाती मुआलिज' की तारीफ की थी । वक्फ हमदर्द दवाखाने ने यह एक किताब निकाली है जिस में कि १६६ बूटियां बयान की गयी हैं । हर गांव के अन्दर वह बूटियां होता है और हर शख्स उन से अपनी इलाज कर सकता है । यह 'देहाती मुआलिज' बहुत कामयाब और बहुत मुफीद साबित हुई है और हिन्दुस्तान की सभी जबानों में उस के तर्जमें हो चुके हैं, हत्ता कि फौरेन कंट्रीज में भी उस की कापियां गई हैं । जो अभी आपको पिछली मर्तबा वर्ल्ड हैल्थ मीटिंग हुई थी और उस में डेलीगेट्स आये थे और उन डेलीगेशन्स में बहुत बड़ी तादाद ऐसे मेम्बरों की थी जो कि इस 'देहाती मुआलिज' को अपने साथ ले गये हैं ।

[श्री अब्दुल लतीफ]

आज मैं आपकी खिदमत में इंस्टीच्यूट आफ हिस्ट्री आफ मैडिसन को पेश कर रहा हूं जिसकी की कापी मैं जनाब मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में पेश करूंगा । यह इंस्टीच्यूट दिल्ली से १३ मील के फासले पर तुगलकाबाद रोड पर कायम किया जा रहा है। उस के वास्ते ३०० एकड़ जमीन ली गई है और इस में इन तमाम दवाइयों की जिन पर कि रिसर्च की जायगी उनकी काश्त की जायेगी । यह इंस्टीच्यूट आयुर्वेदिक, एलोपेथिक और चीनी तरीकये इलाज और निब्ब यनानी के सिलसिले में रिसर्च करेगा ।

इस स्कीम के सिलसिले में अभी जो वर्ल्ड हैल्थ मीटिंग के सिलसिले में डेलीगेशंस् गये थे उन में से तकरीबन ५० मुल्कों के डेलीगेशंस् के मेम्बरान इस इंस्टीच्यूट में गये और उन्होंने इस की बहुत तारीफ की और उसको बहुत पसन्द फरमाया । इस वक्फ बोर्ड की ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े नुमाया लोग और बाहर के साइंटिस्ट्स लोग शामिल हैं। यह इदारा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बहुत मुफीद काम कर रहा है और मैं जनाब मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में यह अर्ज करूंगा कि एक मर्तबा वह खुद जा कर इस इदारे को देख लेते तो अच्छा होता । साथ में मैं यह भी दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि एक माहरीन की कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाय और वह जा कर इस इदारे को अपनी निगाह से देखे । अगर यह हकीकत में जो कुछ मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा हूं वह उसी तारीफ के काबिल है तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसकी इमदाद करेंगे ।

इस वक्त मुझे तकलीफ के साथ यह अर्ज करना पड़ता है कि एलोपेथिक पर जो आपकी निगाह है वह आपकी निगाह देशी तरीकये इलाज पर नहीं है। हालत यह बन रही है कि इस घर को आग लग गई घर के चिराग से । यह जरूर है कि आपने अलीगढ़ में और मुख्तलिफ मुकामात में तकरीरें कीं और साथ में आपने यह भी फरमाया कि मुझे बड़ी हम दर्दी है लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया कि आप ने इस हमदर्दी को अमली शक्ल में क्यों नहीं बदला ? मुझे तकलीफ के साथ अर्ज करना पड़ता है कि आज जितना रुपया आप एलोपैथिक पर खर्च कर रहे है उस से अगर आधा रुपया आयुर्वेदिक पर और तिब्ब यूनानी पर खर्च करें तो यह काफी मफीद साबित हो सकता है । अब करोड़ों इन्सान जो कि देश के अन्दर बसते है उन की आमदनी इतनी कम है कि वह एलोपैथिक इलाज नहीं करा सकते मैं ने पिछली मर्तबा भी आप के गोशे गुजार किया था कि इतना कीमती इलाज कि इंजेक्शन का ५ रुपया और डाक्टर साहब की १० रुपया फीस अलग से, इतना कीमती इलाज उनकी पहुच से बाहर है । इस के मानी यह नहीं हैं कि मैं एलोपैथिक की मुखालफत करता हूं । रईसों का आप अंग्रेजी तरीके से इलाज कराइये, हकीकतन रईसों के वास्ते यह इलाज है, लेकिन अवाम के लिए इतना मेंहगा इलाज नहीं चल सकता है । ४, ५ पैसे के नुस्खे हम ने इस्तेमाल किये हैं । लेकिन हकीमों ने भी एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों की देखादेखी अपने नुस्खों की कीमतें बढ़ादी हैं । लेकिन आज के दिन भी हमारा देशी इलाज एलोपैथिक के मुकाबले कहीं ज्यादा सस्ता है । इसलिए मेरा तो कहना है कि अगर हकीकत में आप हिन्दुस्तान के अवाम की सेहत को दुरुस्त करना चाहते हैं और अगर आपकी खलूस के साथ राय यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के तरीकये इलाज की तरफ देखें तो आप इस को नजरंदाज नहीं कर सकते और आपको ऐसा करना भी नहीं चाहिये । एलोपेथी पर इतना खर्च नहीं करना चाहिये जितना आप कर

रहे हैं। एलोपेथी पर भी कीजिये और इस पर भी कीजिये, सब पर कीजिये। जहां रिसर्च अच्छा हो सकता है, मुनासिब तरीके से हो सकता हो, वहां आप कराइये।

मैं मुआफी चाहता हूं उस बात के लिए जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूं। मैं तीसरी मर्तबा तकरीर कर रहा हूं, इस मजमून पर। लेकिन अभी तक उस के कोई नतीजा नहीं निकले हैं। अव्वाम आप तक पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं। हम अव्वाम के नुमाइंदे हैं और अव्वाम की बात को आप तक पहुंचाते हैं, अव्वाम की जो राय है, अव्वाम की जो ख्वाहिश है उस को आप तक पहुंचाते हैं। आप जा कर देखें हमदर्द दवाखाना वक्फ को, आपको पता चलेगा कि वहां कितने ज्यादा मरीज जाते हैं। यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक दवाखानों में जा कर आप देखें कि कितने खुलूस के साथ, कितने इत्मीनान के साथ और कितने एतमाद के साथ लोग इलाज करवाते हैं और फिर आप एलोपेथी के अस्पतालों में जा कर देखिये कि कितने लोग वहां जाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का मिजाज एलोपेथी तरीका इलाज और उन के जरिये जो दवाइयां दी जाती हैं, उन के मुताबिक नहीं हैं। यहां पर लोगों को जोशान्दा ही मवाफिक बैठता है और वे अपने इलाज उन दवाओं से जो हर गांव में पैदा होती हैं कर सकते हैं। काश्मीर में भी बड़ी अच्छी दवायें पैदा होती हैं, और उनका भी काफी इस्तेमाल होता है। ये लोगों के मवाफिक बैठती हैं और उनकी तबियत को साज करने वाली हैं।

जहां तक रिसर्च का ताल्लुक है आप करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसकी शहादत हम देते हैं।

श्री अब्दुल गनीख : इस में शहादत की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, यह चीज साफ है। मेरे सामने हकीम अजमल खां का किस्सा है। वह देहरादून में ठहरे हुए थे। वहां पर एक सेठ के लड़के को पेट दर्द था और लगातार ४८ घंटे से हो रहा था। उस वक्त अंग्रेज डाक्टर थे बड़े बड़े एक्सपर्ट थे, सिविल सर्जन भी देहरादून में थे। किसी से भी वह पेट का दर्द ठीक न हुआ। सेठ जी हकीम साहब के पास गए। वह रो रहे थे। एक ही वह उनका बेटा था जो कि पेट दर्द से तड़प रहा था। फीस का सवाल ही नहीं था। हकीम साहब गए और देख कर कहा कि एक हांडी में उड़द की दाल आग पर चढ़ा दो। जब ऐसा कर दिया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि उड़द की दाल का पानी लड़के को देना शुरू कर दो। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक घंटे के अन्दर दर्द का नाम न रहा।

यही हाल मिर्गी का है। एलोपेथी में इसका कोई इलाज ही नहीं है। उनको इस के बारे में कुछ पता ही नहीं है। यहां पर एक शख्स को ४८ दौरे रोज मिर्गी के पड़ते थे। उसका इलाज हकीम अजमल खां ने शुरू किया। उस के बाद जब वह इंग्लैंड गए तो उस शख्स का एक दौरा बाकी रह गया था। वह मुहम्मद अहमद के पास गया और ठीक हो गया। वह बूढ़ा आदमी सत्तर साल का है और आज उसकी इस बीमारी का नामोनिशान नहीं है। मैं किसी सिस्टम की मुखालिफत नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं तो इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस घर को आग लग गई इस घर के चिराग से। आपका ध्यान उधर भी होना चाहिये और उधर भी होना चाहिये।

मैं आपका मशकूर हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया और यह जो किताब है, इस को मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अभी पेश कर दूंगा।

[جناب سوکھو صاحب - میں مسلسل ہر سال یہ طلب یونانی اور آیورویدک

[شری عبدالطیف]

میں پیش کروں گا۔ یہ انسٹیچیوٹ دلی سے ۱۳ میل کے فاصلہ پر تغلق آباد روڈ پر قائم کیا جا رہا ہے - اس کے واسطے تین سو ایکڑ زمین لی گئی ہے اور اس میں ان تمام دوائوں کی جن پر کہ ریسرچ کی جائیگی ان کی کاشت کی جائیگی۔ یہ انسٹیچیوٹ آیورویدک ایلوپیتھک اور چینی طریقہ علاج اور طب یونانی کے سلسلے میں ریسرچ کریگا -

اس اسکیم کے سلسلے میں ابھی جو ورلڈ ہیلتھ میٹنگ کے سلسلے میں نیلیگیشن گئے تھے ان میں سے تقریباً پچاس ۱۲ - ۱۴ ملکوں کے ممبران اس انسٹیچیوٹ میں گئے اور انہوں نے انسٹی ٹیوٹ کی بہت تعریف کی اور اس کو بہت پسند فرمایا - اس وقت بورڈ کی ایڈوائزری کمیٹی میں ہندو- ستان کے بڑے نمایاں لوگ اور باہر کے سائنٹسٹس لوگ شامل ہیں - یہ ادارہ ہندوستان کے اندر بہت مفید کام کر رہا ہے اور میں منسٹر صاحب کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ایک مرتبہ وہ خود جا کر اس ادارہ کو دیکھ لیتے تو اچھا ہوتا - ساتھ میں میں یہ بھی درخواست کرونگا کہ ایک ماہرین کی کمیٹی مقرر کی جائے اور وہ جا کر اس ادارہ کو اپنی نگاہ سے دیکھے - اگر یہ حقیقت میں جو کچھ میں آپ سے عرض کر رہا ہوں وہ اس تعریف کے قابل ہے تو مجھے امید ہے کہ آپ زیادہ سے زیادہ اس کی امداد کرینگے -

کے سلسلے میں تقریر کر رہا ہوں اور میں یہ بھی عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ طب یونانی اور آیورویدیک کے متعلق تقریر کرنے کے معنی یہ نہیں ہیں کہ میں ایلوپیتھک کی مخالفت کر رہا ہوں - لیکن اس کے معنی یہ بھی نہیں ہیں کہ ان مسلسل دو مرتبہ کی تقریروں کے بعد نتیجہ وہی رہا جو کہ پہلے تھا -

میں نے پچھلی مرتبہ تقریر میں کہا ''دیہاتی معالج'' کی تعریف کی تھی - دیہاتی معالج - وقف ہمدرد دواخانہ نے ایک کتاب نکالی ہے جس میں کہ ۱۶ بوٹیاں بیان کی گئی ہیں - ہر گائوں کے اندر وہ بوٹیاں ہوتی ہیں اور ہر شخص اپنا علاج کرسکتا ہے - دیہاتی معالج بہت کامیاب اور مفید ثابت ہوئی ہے ہندوستان کی سبھی زبانوں میں اس کے چھپ چکے ہیں حتی کہ فارین کنٹریز میں بھی اس کی کاپیاں گئی ہیں - جو ابھی آپ کی پچھلی مرتبہ ورلڈ ہیلتھ میٹنگ ہوئی تھی اور اس میں نیلیگیٹس آئے تھے اور ان نیلیگیشن میں بہت بڑی تعداد ایسے ممبروں کی تھی جو کہ اس دیہاتی معالج کو اپنے ساتھ لے گئے ہیں -

آج میں آپ کی خدمت میں انسٹیچیوٹ آف ہسٹری آف میڈیسن کو پیش کر رہا ہوں جس کی کہ کاپی میں جناب منسٹر صاحب کی خدمت

ہم نے استعمال کئے ہیں - لیکن حکیموں نے بھی ایلوپیتھک ڈاکٹروں کی دیکھا دیکھی اپنے نسخوں کی قیمتیں بڑھا دی ہیں - لیکن آج کے دن بھی ہمارا دیشی علاج ایلوپیتھک کے مقابلہ کس زاویہ سستا ہے - اس لئے میرا تو کہنا ہے کہ اگر حقیقت میں آپ ہندوستان کے عوام کی صحت کو درست کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور اگر آپ کی خلوص کے ساتھ رائے یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان کے طریقے علاج کی طرف دیکھیں تو آپ اس کو نظر انداز نہیں کر سکتے اور آپ کو ایسا کرنا بھی نہیں چاہئے -

ایلوپیتھی پر اتنا خرچ نہیں کرنا چاہئے جتنا آپ کر رہے ہیں - ایلوپیتھی پر بھی کیجئے اور اس پر بھی کیجئے - جہاں ریسرچ اچھا ہو سکتا ہو - مناسب طریقے سے ہو سکتا ہو وہاں آپ کرائیے -

میں معافی چاہتا ہوں اس بات کے لئے جو میں کہنے جارہا ہوں - میں تیسری مرتبہ تقریر کر رہا ہوں اس مضمون پر - لیکن ابھی تک اس پر اسکے کوئی نتائج نہیں نکلے ہیں - عوام آپ تک پہنچ نہیں سکتے ہیں - ہم عوام کے نمائندے ہیں اور عوام کی بات کو آپ تک پہنچاتے ہیں - عوام کی جو رائے ہے - عوام کی جو خواہش ہے اس کو آپ تک پہنچاتے ہیں - آپ جاکر

اس وقت مجھے تکلیف کے ساتھ یہ عرض کرنا پڑتا ہے کہ ایلوپیتھک پر جو آپ کی نگاہ ہے وہ آپ کی نگاہ دیسی طریقے علاج پر نہیں ہے - حالت یہ بن رہی ہے کہ اس گھر کو آگ لگ گئی گھر کے چراغ سے - یہ ضرور ہے کہ آپ نے علیگڑھ میں اور مختلف مقامات میں تقریریں کیں اور ساتھ میں آپ نے یہ بھی فرمایا کہ مجھے دیسی علاجوں سے بڑی ہمدردی ہے لیکن میری سمجھ میں یہ نہیں آیا کہ آپ نے اپنی اس ہمدردی کو عملی شکل میں کیوں نہیں بدلا - مجھے تکلیف کے ساتھ عرض کرنا پڑتا ہے کہ آج جتنا روپیہ آپ ایلوپیتھک پر خرچ کر رہے ہیں اس سے اگر آدھا روپیہ آیورویدیک اور طب یونانی پر خرچ کریں تو یہ کافی مفید ثابت ہو سکتا ہے - اب کروڑوں انسان جو کہ دیش کے اندر بستے ہیں ان کی آمدنی اتنی کم ہے کہ وہ ایلوپیتھک علاج نہیں کرا سکتے - میں نے پچھلی مرتبہ بھی آپ کے گوش گذار کیا تھا کہ اتنا قیمتی علاج کہ انجکشن کا ۵ روپیہ اور ڈاکٹر صاحب کی ۱۰ روپیہ فیس الگ سے - اتنا قیمتی علاج ان کی پہنچ کے باہر ہے - اس کے معنی یہ نہیں ہیں کہ میں ایلوپیتھک کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں - رئیسوں کا آپ انگریزی طریقے سے علاج کرائیے حقیقتاً رئیسوں کے واسطے یہ علاج ہے لیکن عوام کے لئے اتنا مہنگا علاج نہیں چل سکتا ہے - ۴ - ۵ پیسے کے نسخہ

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سیٹھ کے لڑکے کو پیٹ میں درد تھا اور لگاتار ۴۸ گھنٹے سے ہو رہا تھا - اس وقت انگریز ڈاکٹر تھے - بڑے بڑے ایکسپرٹ تھے - سول سرجن بھی دیہرادون میں تھے - کسی سے بھی وہ پیٹ درد ٹھیک نہ ہوا - سیٹھ جی حکیم صاحب کے پاس گئے - وہ رو رہے تھے - ایک ہی لڑکا بیٹا تھا - جو کہ پیٹ درد سے تڑپ رہا تھا - فیس کا سوال نہیں تھا - حکیم صاحب گئے اور دیکھ کر کہا کہ ایک ہانڈی میں ارنڈ کی دال آگ پر چڑھا دو - جب ایسا کر دیا گیا تو انہوں نے کہا کہ ارنڈ کی دال کا پانی لڑکے کو دینا شروع کردو - اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ ایک گھنٹے کے اندر درد کا نام نہ رہا -

یہی حال سرگی کا ہے - ایلوپیتھی میں اس کا کوئی علاج نہیں ہے - ان کو اس کے بارے میں کچھ پتا ہی نہیں ہے - یہاں پر ایک شخص کو ۴۸ دورے روز سرگی کے پڑتے تھے - اس کا علاج حکیم اجمل خاں نے شروع کیا - اس کے بعد جب وہ انگلینڈ گئے تو اس شخص کا ایک دورا باقی رہ گیا تھا - وہ معتمد احمد کے پاس گیا اور ٹھیک ہو گیا - وہ بوڑھا آدمی ۷۰ سال کا ہے اور آج اس کی اس بیماری کا نام و نشان نہیں ہے - میں کسی سستم کی دیکھوں ہمدرد دواخانہ دلّی کو - آپ کو پتا چلے گا کہ وہاں کتنے زیادہ مریض جاتے ہیں - یونانی اور آیورویدک دواخانوں میں آپ دیکھیں کہ کتنے خلوص کے ساتھ - کتنے اطمینان کے ساتھ اور کتنے اعتقاد کے ساتھ لوگ علاج کرواتے ہیں - اور پھر آپ ایلوپیتھی کے اسپتال میں جا کر دیکھئے کہ کتنے لوگ وہاں جاتے ہیں - ہندوستان کے لوگوں کا مزاج ایلوپیتھی طریقہ علاج اور ان کے ذریعہ جو دوائیاں دی جاتی ہیں ان کے مطابق نہیں ہیں - یہاں پر لوگوں کو جوشاندہ ہی موافق بیٹھتا ہے اور وہ اپنے علاج ان دواؤں سے جو ہر گاؤں میں پیدا ہوتی ہیں کر سکتے ہیں - کشمیر میں بھی بڑی اچھی دوائیں پیدا ہوتی ہیں اور ان کا بھی کافی استعمال ہوتا ہے - یہ لوگوں کے مزاج بیٹھتی ہیں اور ان کی طبیعت کو ساز کرنے والی ہیں -

جہاں تک ریسرچ کا تعلق ہے آپ کروڑوں روپیہ خرچ کر رہے ہیں - ایک مالیہ سدسیہ - اس کی شہادت ہم دیتے ہیں -

شری عبدالطیف - اس میں شہادت کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے - یہ چیز صاف ہے - میرے سامنے حکیم اجمل خاں کا قصہ ہے - وہ دیہرادون میں ٹھہرے ہوئے تھے - وہاں ایک

مخالفت نہیں کر رہا ہوں - میں
تو اتنا ہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس
گھر کو آگ لگ گئی اس گھر کے
چراغ سے - آپ کا دھیان ادھر بھی
ہونا چاہئے -

میں آپ کا مشکور ہوں کہ آپ
نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا اور یہ
جو کتاب ہے اس کو میں منسٹر
صاحب کی خدمت میں ابھی پیش
کر دونگا -]

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): At the very outset, I wish to pay a compliment to the Minister of Health for doing his level best to improve the health services in the country. But the Minister of Health cannot work miracles, if the allocations for health are reduced progressively rather than increased. If you look at the proportion of the allocations for health, compared to the total overall budget in the First Five Year Plan, the Second Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan, you will find that the proportion is continuously falling; it is not even maintaining the level that was there in the First Plan.

It seems that health is considered a very secondary matter. We are all aware of the importance of industry, the need for fighting poverty and so on, but it is as obvious as anything else that without health, neither can we produce wealth in the fields, nor can we produce in the factories. Therefore, it is important that we should not consider health as a minor subject, or as a matter of secondary importance, as appears to be the care from the way in which our planners treat the allocations for health, in this country.

One thing I would like to say before I proceed with other matters that I wish to deal with is in regard to the speech that the hon. Member was making just before me. He made a very eloquent plea for indigenous medicine saying that Hakim Ajmal Khan was able to treat some rare case which had failed to respond to other treatments etc, with *urad ki dal ka pani*." Somehow, our mind in this country is so much attuned to miracles that we can only appreciate miracles, and if a rare case is treated by a Hakim or a doctor or even a **sadhu**, we are thrilled about it, and we think "this is the answer to everything". What is necessary is to have a scientific outlook and to collect the numbers or the statistics and see how many cases of pain in abdomen are treated and cured by *urad ki dal ka pani*. It is very significant that we do not look at the overall picture, and we try to pick out stray cases and get exercised over them, and draw general conclusions from them.

I wish to say that I am no detractor of Ayurveda. I am very conscious of the fact that some of our indigenous remedies in Ayurveda and in Unani and some of the household remedies are very valuable. As a matter of fact, a number of medicines which are today used in modern medicine were discovered as a result of some physicians having tried some decoction and found it to be effective. That is why there is need for research.

Research in indigenous medicines is as a matter of fact, receiving quite a lot of priority in the Government schemes. The fact is that today, research on indigenous drugs is being carried out on the one hand by the Ministry of Health, on the other hand, by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the ICAR and on the third side by the CSIR. There is need for co-ordination and collection of the total effort and the total resources and going about it in a planned manner. All the three should work together rather than that each should work in its own way. The results will be better if we set about these researches in a

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co-ordinated and planned fashion. As a mater of fact, the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Council of Ayurvedic Research are both in their own way dealing with research on indegenous medicines. Here also, I think that the results will be much better if we have a combined team of Ayurved *vaids* as well as doctors trained in modern medicine, so that we could compare our results and understand the language of one another and get the maximum benefit out of these researches.

One point that I wish to emphasise in this connection is that our friends who are always talking of Ayurveda and Unani and rare cures seem to think that medical care of the sick is the only object of the health services of the country. The truth is that medical care of the sick forms a very small portion of th overall total health services of an country. Much greater emphasis, much more importance has got to be given to the preventive aspects so that people do not fall sick. When we come to the preventive aspects, there is hardly any controversy between ayurveda, unani and allopathy.

I remember when in 1945 Mahatma Gandhi set up an advisory medical board for working out some kind of a health scheme and medical relief for the rural areas under Kasturba Trust there was a good deal of controversy whether it should be ayurveda or unani or nature cure or allopathy.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Ultimately it was nature cure.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Ultimately, we came to emphasise the preventive aspect and the positive aspects of promoting health, and there was no controversy. We cut across all controversy and we concentrated on material and child health, the preventive aspects—on building up of better nutrition, better health, better sanitation, and so on, for the rural areas. And we worked in a most harmonious manner. To the preventive set up we added a small set of household remedies for a kind of first-aid treatment to the sick in the village. But beyond that, we did not go into the cure of, whether it was a strange case of pain in abdomen, or whether it was some other complicated condition.

When we take the preventive aspect, the most important thing is environmental sanitation—provision of good water and adequate arrangements for the disposal of human and animal waste, drainage, disposal of industrial waste and so on. Now the total provision made in the budget for water supply, as a matter of fact provision for the whole of the Third Plan, will not even solve a fraction of the problem that we are faced with. I personally feel that it is important for us to concentrate on one or two problems at a time. Suppose we say: 'We are not going to increase our expenditure on anything else during the Third Five Year Plan, but we are going to solve the problem of water and the problem of sanitation, then I think we will make a very good progress. If we can deal with these two problems, I am confident that 90 per cent of the sickness from this country will disappear. But unfortunately, we think in terms of distributing resources, a little bit here and a little bit there, and perhaps we open a dispensary here or a health centre there and so on. But we do not think in terms of consolidating what we have got. It is not the mere number of hospitals and dispensaries that is going to help us, but we must think what is the staff in those hospitals and dispensaries, and it well-trained? Is it adequate? What are the medicines we supply to these hospitals? What is the equipment we provide to doctors in those hospitals? These are very important things.

But when we come to that, the question comes that it is the sphere of the State Health Ministry and it is not our sphere. I am one of those who feel very strongly that if we are to deal with the health problems of this country in an effective manner, we shall have to do away with this division between State responsibility and Central responsibility. Let there be an overall board consisting of representatives of all the States as well as the Centre. But let it be one unified authority that will deal with the health needs and health conditions of this country. When epidemics break out, they do not respect the border between one State and another. The germs do not give any heed to artificial barriers that we create. As a matter of fact, they do not even care for the barriers between one country and another, and it is for that reason that the United Nations has set up the World Health Organisation to deal with certain problems of health on a global basis, because it is only on a global basis that they can be dealt with effectively.

Similarly, in our country we can deal with these problems effectively if we deal with them on a national scale rather than divide responsibility as between different authorities. I can understand the need for a certain amount of decentralisation in the implementation of health programmes. But let the overall planning and overall policy and overall guidance be uniform, and then you can have local supervision at the local level for implementation and so on.

When I talk of the need for doing away with barriers between Central and State responsibility in the sphere of health, I come to the old old question which has often been mentioned in this House and in certain other places also, the need for a Central Public Health Act. In spite of repeated requests, in spite of repeated references to this subject, even today we have not got a Central Public Health Act. We framed some kind of an outline and then we passed it on to the States to adapt or do whatever they liked with it. That is not the way in which we can really deal with health matters. Today we have got sufficient knowledge to prevent I would say, at least 75 per cent of the diseases—if not 90 per cent of the diseases—without too much trouble, provided we apply the knowledge that we have got in a proper, enlightened and co-ordinated manner. I therefore request that the Ministry of Health should give urgent attention to this aspect.

We are constantly increasing the number of medical colleges in India. We need doctors. We may increase the number as the need arises. Yesterday during the debate on the Education Ministry's demands, we heard complaints from every direction that the standard of education was going down. It is serious enough that the standards of general education are going down. But if the standards of medical education go down, if the standards of education for men and women, who are to be entrusted with life itself, go down, it is a very serious matter. Therefore, I request that rather than expand and increase the number of medical colleges, we should concentrate on the quality of the doctors that we are turning out. At the same time, we should also give adequate attention to refresher courses for maintaining better standards for those doctors who have already qualified, whether they be doctors from ordinary medical colleges or ayurvedic colleges or institutions of any other system. It is imperative that we do something for it.

In that connection I feel that the Medical Council of India should be strengthened. It is an unfortunate thing that there has been a certain amount of politics in the Council which has made that Council ineffective. Things have not been going on as they should have been. The Government may deal with it in any way they think it. They may make certain changes if they like. But

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

the Medical Council is the appropriate agency for the maintenance of standards of medical education, both at the under-graduate and the post-graduate level, and we must think twice before adding to the number of medical colleges before we can ensure the quality of medical education in these colleges.

That brings me to the need, the urgent need, for a central Health Service in India, a health service which will at least see to it that adequately qualified, experienced medical teachers will be supplied to the different medical colleges in different parts of the country. Let it not be dealt with as a matter of patronage; let it not be dealt with as a matter of provincial loyalties; let us think of the national interest and for that we must have medical teachers, adequately trained and experienced. Then only we can deal with the problems and produce doctors who will be able to deal with the problems of national health effectively.

I have a large number of other points, but you have rung the bell. So, I shall close here, and seek some other opportunity for speaking on them.

13 hrs.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): As a Member of the Health Planning and Survey Committee, I had occasion to tour the various parts of the country, trying to find out how much progress is being achieved in the medical and health fields. It is a pleasure for me to record here that the Health Ministry, during the past five years, has done exceedingly good work in almost all the States. The preventive aspect of medicine is being attended to largely, though in the rural areas there is a cry, and that cry is a very genuine one, that potable water for drinking purposes is still not available. It is a question of budgetary provision, and, as the previous speaker has already mentioned, if there is any field where the result would be commensurate with the expenditure, it is the field of health, particularly this preventive field, more so where drinking water is made available. It is said, and it is correctly said, that more than 50 per cent of the diseases come through pollusion of water, and if that is avoided by necessary budgetary provision and making it possible for people to drink the proper type of water, most of the diseases in India would disappear, and our population would be saved from the disasters of unnecessary disease and death. I therefore say that we feel that in spite of the pleading before the Planning Commission for increased budgetary provision, necessary provision has not been made. We feel it is our duty to voice our feelings again, that particularly in the preventive field, more money ought to be provided for the Health Ministry.

I must frankly say that in almost all the States the number of medical colleges has gone up. In some of these there are courses for licenciates, and this is to the good, though one hears often enough even now from many States that due to the paucity of doctors in the rural areas, the old system of training licenciates should be revived again. I have carefully examined the situation and find that by and large almost all the licenciates that pass out from the different medical schools in India are today to be found in the cities, and not even one per cent of them is to be found in the rural sector. The contention that these licenciates, because of their lesser qualifications would be compelled to go back to the rural sector for the benefit of the rural people, is not a thing which has been proved. On the contrary, many of these people are to be found only in the urban sector. Since this is a factual matter, I feel that it would be a very retrograde step to introduce the licenciate system, as even

the rural people ought to get the type of medical aid that the urban population gets. So, I personally feel that the Central Health Ministry should be very chary of paying attention to this kind of pleading, and they should not start the licenciate course.

It is said that the number of medical colleges in various places has increased, but in many of the places there is yet need for the Health Ministry to be quite careful and attentive to what is happening. The standard of education that is being imparted, due to the paucity of properly trained medical personnel, is not up to the mark. There is the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences which is supposed to train the teachers for teaching these under-graduates and post-graduates, but even so, the number of such people that are being trained is not quite up to the mark, both in quality and quantity. It is necessary that we should have more of these institutes, not merely in Delhi. We should disperse them in many other places like Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bombay, Calcutta etc. So, the number of such institutes training post-graduates should be increased.

It was again my pleasure to know that in Calcutta and some of the other places like Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras, the type of post-graduate training that they are giving is far superior to what used to obtain in the pre-independence period. A good deal of leeway has therefore been made up, but even so, it is necessary to point out that we are lagging behind the advance that has been made in other parts of the world in this field. Even for that, a good deal of money is necessary, and unless we have the proper type of men, the curative aspect of disease will not receive that amount of attention that we ought to be able to give to our population. Even there, the budgetary provision has got to be increased, and more money has to be made available.

So far as infectious diseases are concerned, due to the progress that has been made in the drug field and due to the progress that has been made in the preventive aspect of attending to the health of the people, the rate of mortality has gone down considerably. But the census has shown that the total population of the country has gone up by 20 per cent. The family planning scheme has been making rapid headway, but much more attention to that aspect of the question has got to be paid if we are to control the population rapidly.

As I pointed out in the very beginning, the first priority has got to go to the preventive aspect of diseases, and there prior attention, as I said, has got to go to water. But apart from water, what is now needed in many of these places where water is being made available, is drainage. There is no drainage scheme, and therefore waterlogging takes place which causes again malaria and other types of infectious diseases. So, the drainage scheme has to be taken up. The Health Ministry is attending to that, but rather insufficiently. There again the question of the budgetary provision comes in.

The question of more medical colleges is there. The number of students getting admitted into these colleges is considerable, but then many of these people are not getting into the Government services in many of these States. I personally feel there should be one standard of pay scales for all these people. I am aware that the health scheme is a State subject, and that many of these States have upgraded the salaries of the medical personnel, but this is insufficient. If we have got to induce more people to get into Government services so that may be distributed to the rural sector, it is necessary that their pay scales should be made uniform and raised to be commensurate with their skill.

Apart from this, it is also necessary that the medical personnel who are

[Dr. Malkote]

to be sent to the rural sector are trained first, and therefore, the senior personnel who have already this experience should be first sent to the rural sector, and at a subsequent stage, fresh graduates with a certain amount of training in the urban sector, say three to five years, may be sent to the rural sector. But everyone, whether he is a civil surgeon or the highest medical man in the country, or a graduate who has recently passed, should be made to serve in the rural sector for at least two to five years. That way, many of our highly educated people will be able to get back to the rural sector and do service to the people.

In this connection, I would like to point out that if these medical personnel who have spent a considerable period of their time and money on their education have got to go to the rural sector, they should be provided with housing facilities, and wherever possible, educational facilities for their children, so that it is made easy for them to go to the rural sector to serve the population.

I would like, in this connection, to point out one thing. I have got many points to speak upon, but as my time is short, I shall only briefly touch many of the points. Now I would like to touch the subject of Ayurveda. I have been studying the subject for the past one year and more and trying to understand it. From what I know today, as I understand the thing, a student, unless he finds that he has no other avenues, is not prepared to take up Ayurveda. In many States one finds that even the teaching of Sanskrit has been restricted to a large extent so that students do not go now to the Ayurvedic colleges. In fact, the so-called Ayurvedic colleges are not colleges at all; they are not even schools where adequate training is given. In many places, a student with the qualification of matric or, maybe, pre-University, gets in there with the hope that he would acquire some kind of knowledge and thereby be of service to himself, to his family and the country.

13.11 hours.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

But at the end of 4 years, he is again in the lurch. The students are taught nothing; there is no equipment; there is no laboratory; there is no room for dissecting the body, there is no pathological laboratory or anything. And, such of those students that come out of these colleges are not even adequately trained to know even Ayurveda itself.

I personally feel that the Ministry should make a very comprehensive review. And, I am aware that such a review took place recently through the appointment of a Commission which has submitted its report. That report is certainly valuable. Knowledge is such that you cannot limit it to any particular State or particular country. All knowledge is valuable. As many of the people have already said, I do not understand why allopathic people should not be compelled to understand the knowledge available in Ayurveda. If there is any part of the world where knowledge and social life are integrated into one, it is only in India. Whatever is taught in Ayurveda, either in the shape of diet or in pathology or in food or in clothing, whatever is taught there is being implemented by the rural classes. This is not to be found in any other country where science has any part in the social scheme. Those who understand it implement it. As a social entity this knowledge has percolated through the rural sector. On this aspect of the question stress has to be laid in more than one place. I, therefore, feel that these Ayurvedic colleges should be upgraded

In this House it is a pleasure for me to bring to the notice of the Minister three books that have been

written by Dr. Dwarkanath, the expert who is now dealing with indigenous system of medicine in the Ministry. I have had occasion to go through these books. They are well written and well worth having a copy in the library of allopaths.

Apart from this I have been informed that there are other Ayurvedic drugs and they want recognition. I feel that the Central Ministry is taking up this aspect of the thing, as some medicines are rather not up to the mark. I only feel that the Health Ministry should pay greater attention to Ayurveda and . . .

An Hon. Member: Unani also.

Dr. Melkote: I have not merely meant Ayurveda. I mean the indigenous systems, both Ayurvedic and Unani.

The Contributory Health Scheme has got to be extended to all parts of the country. There have been few instances where co-operative health schemes had been started by private medical personnel. I find that, while Government are speaking so much about co-operatives, in the field of health they have not been giving that amount of encouragement that is necessary.

Government hospitals have wards for patients who are rich and poor. This Government should treat everybody alike. I do not understand why there should be paying wards and separate treatment for the rich and separate treatment for the poor. Those people who can afford to pay and get into the special wards may as well go into the private nursing homes. Government should have no separate arrangements for them. Everybody should be put in the general ward. It is only that way that we could have a social system of medicine which does out what is necessary to every individual irrespective of the standard or status in life.

These and various other matters are important. The type of graduates that pass out of the medical colleges have got to deliver the goods. In our country, we have said that Intermediate should be the minimum qualification for admission to these colleges. In other countries like the U.S.A. unless the student is 21 years old and unless he has passed his B.Sc. examination, he is not allowed to get into these medical colleges. If we feel that sufficient number is not available here, if we give some encouragement to the B.Scs. and M.Scs., some kind of scholarship, something of that sort, all these people will take to this and you will have better kind of doctors in this country and the standards would improve. In all these matters, a good deal of work has got to be done.

Lastly, I would again congratulate the Ministry on the work it has done which I have seen personally everywhere.

श्री यादव नारायण यादव (मालेगांव): सभापति महोदया, मैं ने डा० मेलकोटे और आपकी तकरीर को बड़े ध्यान से सुना। यह हैल्थ का विषय कितना अहम है इस के बारे में मैं बोरकर साहब की जो रिपोर्ट "हैल्थ इन इंडिपेंडेंट इंडिया" है उस के फोरवर्ड में पंडित जी ने खास तौर से उसका जिक्र किया है और वह मैं यहां हाउस के सामने पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूं :—

"Some people imagine that health being normally considered a State subject, the Central Government has little to do with it. I hope that this book will convince them that this is not correct and that the Central Health Ministry is the pivot round which all the major schemes for improving the standards of health of the nation revolve. All major schemes have necessarily to be sponsored and encouraged by the Central Ministry."

[श्री यादव नारायण जाधव]

इस को देखते हुए हमारी हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर कितनी जिम्मेदारी है यह हाउस जरूर महसूस करेगा। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी को देखते हुए और जो आबादी चन्द एक शहरों में रहने वाली नहीं है बल्कि देश के साढ़े ५ लाख देहातों में रहने वाली है, हमारे देश के लोगों का जो स्टैन्डर्ड है जो उनकी इनकम है उस को देखते हुए आप ने जो अर्ज किया था कि हमारे देश में डाक्टर्स जिनका कि क्यूरेटिव ऐसपैक्ट्स के लिए उपयोग होता है, उन बीमारियों को जो कि हमारे देश में अलग अलग होती हैं उनको रोकने के लिए जो बंदोबस्त करना चाहिए प्रीवैंटिव मेजर्स जिन को कहते हैं उन में हम कहां तक कामयाब हो सकते हैं ?

मैं ने एक सवाल पूछा था हैल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब से कि जो मैं ने पिछले साल हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर तकरीर की थी कि हिन्दुस्तान में मलेरिया को रोकने के लिए हम कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं। इतना ही नहीं कि हम कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं लेकिन अभी जो मच्छर हैं उनकी इम्म्यूनिटी ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है। मैं ने उन को यह भी कहा था कि जैसे चीन ने मक्खियों को खत्म करने की कोशिश की वैसी ही कोशिश हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में भी होनी चाहिए। इस के बारे में हैल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब ने मुझे एक डी० ओ० लैटर लिख कर एक नोट भेजा था जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि देश की हालत ऐसी है कि मलेरिया और दूसरी जो वि बीमारियां हैं, कंटैजीयस डिसीजेज को रोकने के लिए हम कामयाब नहीं हो सकते हैं। आप हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों को देखें, स्लम्ज को देखें। इन स्लम्ज को हम रोक नहीं पाये हैं। हमें देखना होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो एवेज आदमी है, उसको क्या कुछ खाने के लिए मिलता है, किस वातावरण में वह रहता है किस तरह के मकान में या झोंपड़ी में वह रहता है। इसको अगर हमने देखा तो जो प्रिवेंटिव मेसर्ज की हम बात करते हैं, केवल उनको लागू करके हम कामयाब हो सकेंगे, इसमें मुझे शक है। प्रतिबन्धात्मक जो उपाय हैं, जो योजना है, उसके लिए हमको और अधिक खर्च करना होगा, उसकी ओर और अधिक ध्यान देना होगा।

हमें देखना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान में डाक्टरों की कितनी तादाद है। एक सवाल मैंने पूछा था इसके बारे में और साथ ही यह भी पूछा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो रजिस्टर्ड मैडिकल प्रेक्टीशनर्ज हैं, उनकी तादाद शहरों में कितनी है और देहातों में कितनी है, किस प्रोपोर्शन में वे शहरों और देहातों में हैं। जो इसके जवाब में इनफार्मेशन दी गई है, उसको देख कर हर माननीय सदस्य हैरान रह जायेगा। जो बड़े बड़े डाक्टर होते हैं, रजिस्टर्ड मैडीकल प्रेक्टीशनर्ज होते हैं, उनको डाक्टर बनने के लिए बहुत खर्च करना पड़ता है और जब वे पढ़ाई खत्म कर चुकते हैं, तो वे बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही रहना पसन्द करते हैं और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कमाई करना चाहते हैं। जहां तक रजिस्टर्ड मैडीकल प्रेक्टीशनर्ज का सम्बन्ध है हम चाहते थे कि दूसरे प्लान के अन्त तक हमारे पास ८२,००० हों। "इंडिया १९६०" को जब मैं देखता हूं और साथ ही साथ ड्राफ्ट थर्ड फाइव यीअर प्लान को देखता हूं तो उन दोनों की जो फिगर्ज हैं, इसके बारे में, उनमें फर्क बहुत ज्यादा पाता हूं। जो मैडीकल हैल्प लोगों को मिलनी चाहिये, उसके बारे में मैं चाहता हूं कि कोई स्टैंडर्ड तय कर दिया जाये। जो मर्दुमशुमारी हुई है जब उसका रिजल्ट निकलेगा तो आपको पता चल जायेगा कि हमारी आबादी करीब करीब ४३ करोड़ है। इस ४३ करोड़ आबादी के लिए क्या एक लाख रजिस्टर्ड मैडीकल प्रेक्टीशनर्ज काफी हो सकते हैं ? अनरजिस्टर्ड मैडीकल प्रेक्टीशनर्ज हकीम, वैद्य इत्यादि जो हैं, उनको भी शामिल कर लिया जाये तब ये

१ लाख होते हैं। लोगों को डाक्टरी सुविधायें प्राप्त हो सकें, इसके लिए हमें बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाना होगा। अभी डा० मेलकोटे ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में काफी मैडीकल कालेज हो गये हैं। लेकिन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन ने कहा है कि जो मैडीकल कालेज हैं, उनमें नाइट शिफ्ट चलनी चाहिये। यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास ट्रेंड मैडीकल स्टाफ नहीं हैं, जो डाक्टर पढ़ाने के लिए चाहियें, वे नहीं हैं, उनकी हिन्दुस्तान में कमी है। मैं इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। इतने अर्से के बाद भी और कालेज खुल जाने के बाद भी अगर हमें माहिरीन नहीं मिलते हैं जोकि कालेजों में पढ़ा सकें तो मैं डा० सुशीला नायर को कहूंगा कि वह पालिटिक्स को छोड़ दें और फिर से डाक्टरी पेशा शुरू कर दें . . .

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) कभी नहीं छोड़ेंगी।

श्री यादव नारायण जाधव : इतना ही नहीं मैं तो यहां तक कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो मैडीकल प्रोफेशन है इसको ही नैशनलाइज कर दिया जाना चाहिये। ऐसा किये बगैर जहां तक लोगों की जरूरतें हैं वहां तक हम उनको फायदा नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं।

मैं अपनी कांस्टिट्युएंसी में दो महीने हुए गया था। एक सोलह साल का युवक जो अंग्रेजी स्कूल में पढ़ता है, अच्छा हट्टा कट्टा था, एक दिन स्कूल गया साइकल पर सवार हो कर और जब वह घर लौटा शाम को तो बीमार पड़ गया। दूसरे दिन तड़प तड़प कर उसने अपने प्राण त्याग दिये। देहात में रहने वाला वह लड़का था। आज हालत यह है कि जो अच्छे अच्छे डाक्टर हैं वे शहरों में ही रहते हैं, देहात में जाना वे पसन्द नहीं करते हैं वहां माहिर डाक्टर नहीं मिलते हैं। इसलिए आपको डाक्टरों की तादाद को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, नाइट शिफ्ट चलानी पड़ेगी। इतना ही नहीं जितने भी इंडीजिनस सिस्टम हैं, उनके ऊपर भी ध्यान देना होगा, उन पर भी जोर देना होगा। मुझे दुःख है कि आज के हिन्दुस्तान में भी किसी को अपनी मांग पेश करने के लिए, उसको मनवाने के लिए हड़ताल करनी पड़ती है। बम्बई पोद्दार कालेज के कुछ स्टूडेंट्स हैं उन्होंने डेढ़ महीने से हड़ताल कर रखी है। उनकी मांग यह है कि आयुर्वेदिक कालेज का जो कोर्स है, उसको पूरा करने के बाद उनको भी बम्बई रजिस्टर्ड मैडीकल प्रेक्टीशनर्ज एक्ट के मुताबिक मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये। अभी डा० मेलकोटे साहब ने कहा कि जो आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों में लड़के जाते हैं, वे मैट्रिक का इम्तिहान देने के बाद दाखिल होते हैं। लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इंटर साइंस के बाद वे वहां जा कर दाखिल होते हैं। साढ़े चार साल का उनका करिकुलम होता है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उनके रिप्रिजेंटेशन मिनिस्टर साहब के पास भी आये होंगे

श्री करमरकर : बहुत आये हैं।

श्री यादव नारायण जाधव : और उन्होंने इस पर विचार किया होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए इसके बारे में एक सी पालिसी होनी चाहिये और ज्यादा से ज्यादा डाक्टर हमारे यहां तैयार होने चाहियें, ज्यादा से ज्यादा डाक्टरों को ट्रेन करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

यू० के० ने एक स्टैंडर्ड रखा है और वहां १ हजार की आबादी के पीछे एक डाक्टर है और ५ सौ की आबादी के पीछे एक नर्स है और ३ सौ आबादी के पीछे एक दाई है। हमारे यहां क्या स्टैंडर्ड है, इस पर आप ध्यान दें। हमारे लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम लोगों को डाक्टरी इमदाद पहुंचाने का जल्दी से जल्दी प्रयत्न करें।

अब मैं फैमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। जनसंख्या को रोकने के लिए लोगों को जो ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिये थी और जो कदम

[श्री यादव नारायण जाधव]

उठाये जाने चाहियें थे, वे नहीं उठाये गये हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि इस दिशा में कुछ थोड़ा बहुत किया गया है। लेकिन जितना किया जाना चाहिये था नहीं किया गया है। लोगों को इस पर अमल करने के लिए जिस हद तक प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिये था नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कम्युनिटी डिवेलेपमेंट ब्लाक्स में इस कार्यक्रम को चलाया जाना चाहिये, उनके जरिये प्रचार कार्य किया जाना चाहिये और हर देहात के लोगों को बताया जाये कि छोटी फैमिली ही अच्छी फैमिली होती है, उसके ये ये फ़ायदे हैं, कि बच्चों को तालीम अच्छी दी जा सकती है, खाना अच्छा दिया जा सकता है, पहनने को अच्छे कपड़े दिये जा सकते हैं।

मैंने पहले भी एक बार अर्ज किया था कि एक बहन इसी खास दिल्ली में जिसके चार बच्चे थे, यमुना ब्रिज पर गई और उन में से दो बच्चों को पानी में नीचे फेंक आई और दो बच्चे ही उसने अपने पास रखे। जब उससे पूछा गया कि दो बच्चे उसने क्यों फेंक दिये तो उसने कहा कि चार बच्चों के लिये खाने के लिये नहीं है, इस वास्ते दो को पानी में फेंक दिया है और बाकी दो को रख लिया है। अगर ऐसी हालत है तो जो सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न है, उसके बारे में क्या कहा जा सकता है . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : यही सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न है।

श्री यादव नारायण जाधव : अगर इस तरह की चीजों को आप दुरुस्त नहीं कर सकते हैं तो और क्या कर सकते हैं। दुर्भाग्यवश हमारे जो मंत्री लोग हैं, उनकी भी इस मामले में एक राय नहीं है। उनकी एक राय इस मामले में होनी चाहिये . . .

श्री राघेलाल व्यास : विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों की भी एक राय नहीं है।

श्री यादव नारायण जाधव : एक राय है, इसके बारे में।

एक आखिरी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। देहातों में वाटर सप्लाई के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। लेकिन इस ओर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। आज हम देखते है कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों में से जो फारेस्ट हैं, वे खत्म होते जा रहे हैं। इसका एक असर यह होने वाला है कि पानी कम बरसेगा। जहां जंगल होते हैं, जहां पहाड़ होते हैं, वहां पानी बरसता है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि पानी बरसे तो जो फारेस्ट्स खत्म होते जा रहे हैं, उसको हमें रोकना होगा एफॉरेस्टेशन के लिए हमें कोशिश करनी होगी। हम वन महोत्सव मनाते हैं लेकिन वह केवल महोत्सव ही रहता है, हमको कोई दरख्त उगते नहीं दिखायी देते। इसका असर यह हुआ है कि देहातों में पानी की बहुत तकलीफ हो गयी है। मैं जिस कांस्टीटयूएंसी से आता हूं वहां जिन हिस्सों में आबादी है वहां १५० और १०० इंच वर्षा होती है लेकिन वहां के देहातों में लोगों को पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता। तो आपको इस तरफ कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी और ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस तरफ मंत्रालय अवश्य ध्यान देगा।

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने जो कुछ बातें इस मिनिस्ट्री के सामने रखी हैं उनमें से कुछ को तो इसने मान लिया है लेकिन कुछ सिफारिशात को नहीं माना है और उनके बारे में जवाब दिया है।

दूसरे मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो आपके डिसपेंसरी हैं उनमें लोगों को दवा लेने में कठिनाई होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि उनको २४ घंटे खुला रखा जाये। इस बारे में भी कोशिश होनी चाहिए।

सी० एच० एस० स्कीम को भी आप्शनल कर देना चाहिए ऐसी बात कही गयी है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस चीज को गवर्नमेंट को मान लेना चाहिए।

सेंट्रल स्टोर्स में बड़ा नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। गवर्नमेंट इस बात को मानती है लेकिन इसके लिए जो कदम उठाना चाहिए वह नहीं उठाया जाता। इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने जो बातें रखी हैं उन पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं उन सब बातों को इस समय यहां नहीं रख सकता। आपको उन पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अन्त में मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा मैडीकल एड देने का ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : मैडम चेयरमैन, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

शरीरमाद्यः खलु धर्म साधनम्

देह के जितने काम है और भगवान के जितने काम है सब का साधन स्वस्थ शरीर ही है। हमारे देश की यही भावना रही है कि शरीर द्वारा काम करके ही हमारी आध्यात्मिक उन्नति हो सकती है।

मैं हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री को बधाई देना चाहती हूं क्योंकि वह नये नये काम करने की सोचते हैं। उन्होंने गांवों के लिए कई स्कीमें बनायी हैं। लेकिन इस विभाग के लोग वहां रह कर काम नहीं करते। वहां जाकर वापस आ जाते हैं। लेकिन इतने के वास्ते भी मैं उनको धन्यवाद देती हूं। something is better than nothing, हमारी चेयरमैन ने कई बातें बतायी थीं। इसमें कुछ सबजेक्ट स्टेट के हैं कुछ सेंटर के हैं। हर एक बात में सेंटर से पूछने से काम नहीं चल सकता।

हम देखते हैं कि हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट रोगों को अच्छा करने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करता है। रोगों के रोकने के लिए उतना खर्चा नहीं करता। इस विभाग वालों को बहिनों की भी बात सुननी चाहिए और उन के तजरबे से अपने काम में सुधार करना चाहिये।

श्री करमरकर : सुन रहे हैं।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : इस विभाग का पहला काम प्रिवेंशन का होना चाहिए और उसके अन्दर सेंटर को मदद करनी चाहिए। अभी डाक्टर सुशीला नायर ने बताया था कि साफ पीने के पानी और मोरियों का इन्तिजाम होने से आधी बीमारी खत्म हो जायेगी। बहुत जगह पीने के पानी का इन्तिजाम नहीं है, ऐसा बेढंगा काम है। मैं अपनी कास्टीटयूएंसी की आपको बात बताना चाहती हूं। कई गांवों में ७० पर सेंट रहने वालों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता। इस कारण वे बीमार हो जाते हैं। तो पानी का और मारियों का इंतिजाम होना चाहिए।

आपका लिटरेचर अंग्रेजी में तैयार किया जाता है। उसको एक दो पर सेंट लोग समझते हैं। एक डाक्टर या एक इंस्पेक्टर गांव के बाजार में जाते हैं तो लोग इकटठे होते हैं। वे वहां बोलते हैं तो कुछ लोगों की समझ में नहीं आता कि डाक्टर क्या बोल रहे हैं। उनको लोकल भाषा में बोलना नहीं आता। इसलिए लोग उनकी बात नहीं समझते। वे ११ बजे जाते हैं और एक बजे तक वापस लौट आते हैं, तो इस तरह से काम नहीं हो सकता। वे किताबें बांट जाते हैं। लोग उनको नहीं समझते, हमारे पास लाते हैं और पूछते हैं कि ये किस कानून की किताबें हैं। लोग सिर्फ उनकी तस्वीरें देख लेते हैं। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि यह लिटरेचर लोकल भाषाओं में तैयार कराया जाना चाहिए। और साधारण भाषा में लिखा जाना चाहिए ताकि आम लोग उसको समझ सकें। इसके अतिरिक्त ये किताबें छोटी छोटी होनी चाहियें।

दूसरी बात मैं फैमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। इसका बहुत काम हो रहा है। मगर यह काम अधिकतर शहरों में

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

होता है जहां कि अधिकतर धनी और मध्य वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं। अमीरों के ज्यादा बच्चे वैसे ही नहीं होते। तो इनके लिए फैमिली प्लानिंग के काम से क्या फायदा हो सकता है। बच्चे तो गरीबों के ज्यादा होते हैं जो कि ज्यादातर गांवों में रहते हैं। इसलिए इस काम को गांवों में जा कर करना ज्यादा ठीक होगा। और इस काम को लेडी डाक्टरों को करना चाहिए क्योंकि औरतें मर्द डाक्टरों से मशविरा लेना पसन्द नहीं करतीं।

अभी एक मेम्बर बोल रहे थे कि लेडी डाक्टरों की बहुत कमी है। यह ठीक है कमी तो मेल डाक्टरों की भी है। लेडी डाक्टरों की तो बहुत ज्यादा कमी है। एक डाक्टर पांच साल में पढ़ कर तैयार होता है, उस पर यूनीवर्सिटी का या कालिज का ५० या ६० हजार रुपया खर्च होता है लेकिन डाक्टर क्या करता है, उनमें सेल्फिशनैस का मोटिव बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है। पुराने जमाने में डाक्टर फिर भी अच्छे होते थे। डाक्टर का किसी भी गांव में होना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारी भाषा में एक कवि हुए हैं जिनका नाम है वयमना कवि। उन्होंने कहा है कि जिस गांव में हमेशा चलने वाला पानी न हो, जहां पर गुरु ब्राह्मण न हो, जहां पर वैद्य न हो और जहां पर रुपया एडवांस करने वाला साहूकार न हो उस गांव में नहीं बसना चाहिए। लेकिन आजकल डाक्टर क्या करते हैं। उनके ऊपर ५० या ६० हजार रुपया खर्च होता है। उसके बाद वे मुलाजिमत में आते हैं और पापुलर होने पर नौकरी छोड़ कर प्राइवेट प्रेक्टिस करने लगते हैं। इस प्रकार का नियम बनाना चाहिए कि डाक्टर प्राइवेट प्रेक्टिस न करने पाये। होता यह है कि दो तीन साल वे नौकरी करते हैं और फिर चले जाते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि हमको स्टेट इतना रुपया नहीं देती जितना कि हम प्राइवेट प्रेक्टिस में कमा सकते हैं। डाक्टर लोग इतने खुदगरज हैं कि जो गांव के लोग आते हैं उनको नहीं देखते क्योंकि उनके पास देने के लिए फीस नहीं होती। उनकी फीस १५, २० रुपये होती है, गांव वालों के पास इतना पैसा नहीं रहता। मैं आपको बताऊं कि पुराने डाक्टर अच्छे थे, आजकल के डाक्टर इतने खराब हो गये हैं कि अस्पताल में पेशेंट को एडमिट नहीं करते। उसके घर पर उसका इलाज करना चाहते हैं। वहां पर मैं प्रैक्टिस चलती है और कुछ रुपया देने के बाद में उनको वार्ड में दाखिल कर लिया जाता है। वे मरीज में तब तक कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते हैं जब तक कि मरीज के रिश्तेदार और परिवार वाले उन डाक्टर महाशय के बंगले पर मुलाकात नहीं कर लेते हैं और उनको खुश नहीं कर देते हैं। मैं दावे के साथ कहती हूं कि इस तरह की मरीजों को अस्पताल में एडमिट करने में गड़बड़ चलती है जोकि वांछनीय नहीं है और मैं समझती हूं कि इस सदन के अन्य माननीय सदस्य भी मुझ से इसमें सहमत होंगे कि एक इस तरह के लेजिस्लेशन की बड़ी आवश्यकता है ताकि वे व्यक्ति जोकि मैडिकल प्रैक्टिस में आते हैं, विभिन्न राज्यों में आते हैं वे रिटायर होने तक घर पर प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस न कर सकें। आप अगर जरूरी समझें तो भले ही अपने इन डाक्टरों की तनख्वाह में बढ़ोत्तरी कर दीजिये और उनके गांवों में रहने का माकूल इंतजाम कर दीजिये। अब यह तो देश का बड़ा भारी नुकसान है कि इतना पैसा खर्च करके डाक्टर ट्रेन किये जायें और वे केवल चार या पांच वर्ष तक काम करने के बाद प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस चालू कर दें। प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक लेडी डाक्टर्स का सवाल है उनकी समस्या तो और भी जटिल है क्योंकि उनकी तादाद तो और भी थोड़ी होती है और शादी होने के बाद उनका पति उनको

इस्तीफा देने के लिए कह देता है । ऐसा होने से बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है और मैं चाहती हूं कि कोई ऐसी बंदिश होनी चाहिए ताकि इतना रुपया जो उन पर खर्च होना है वह इस तरह जाया न जाय ।

हमारे प्रशासन को कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि हमारे डाक्टर्स लोग गांव में जा कर काम कर सकें और वहां के लोगों को डाक्टरी इलाज दे सकें । अब डाक्टरी पास करने पर जब यह निकलते हैं तो अनुभव बतलाता है कि कोई भी शख्स गांव में जाना नहीं चाहता सब शहर में रहना चाहते हैं और वहां रह कर प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस करते हैं १०, १० और २०, २० रुपया एक एक मिनट में कमा लेते हैं । मैं चाहती हूं कि इस ओर गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान दिया जाय और आज जो यह अस्पतालों में ऐडमिशन के सिलसिले में और प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस चलती है यह बंद हो सकें और हमें लगन के साथ ईमानदारी से काम करने वाले डाक्टर और लेडी डाक्टर्स मिल सकें जोकि गांव में जाकर काम कर सकें । मैं समझती हूं कि इसके लिए अगर कोई बिल लाया जायगा तो उसको सब ओर से समर्थन मिलेगा । हैल्थ और एजुकेशन यह दोनों सेंट्रल सब्जैक्ट हैं और इस नाते भारत सरकार का इस ओर विशेष उत्तरदायित्व हो जाता है कि वह यह देखे कि हमारे डाक्टर्स लोग सही मायनों में अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करें और देश की जनता की जोकि मुख्य रूप से गांवों में बसती है सेवा करें और उनको आवश्यकतानुसार डाक्टरी चिकित्सा सुलभ करें ।

अब हैल्थ के मामले में स्त्रियों की विशेष रूप से जिम्मेदारी होती है और आपको मालूम ही है कि हर बहन अपने घर की एक तरह से छोटी मोटी डाक्टर होती है । अब अगर घर में किसी को जुकाम हो जाता है तो उसके लिए डाक्टर के पास कोई नहीं जाता और हमारी बहनें अपना घरेलू इलाज करके उसको ठीक कर लेती हैं । उनको मालूम रहता है कि मामूली मामूली शिकायतों में क्या किया जाना चाहिए और हल्दी, कुमकुम, धनिया और अन्य आयुर्वेदिक चीजें जो कि उनके पास रहती हैं उनकी मदद से छोटी मोटी बीमारियां वे स्वयं ठीक करने में कामयाब हो जाती हैं ।

गांवों के लिए एक्सपर्ट्स लेडी डाक्टर्स होनी चाहिएं जोकि गांव वालों की चिकित्सा कर सकें । उनको घर घर विजिट करके गृहणियों को समझाना चाहिए कि वे कैसे अपने बच्चों की देखभाल करें, कैसे उनको आम रोगों से बचायें, उनको प्रीवेंटिव मेजर्स समझायें । हमारे अपने पास आयुर्वेदिक की हल्दी, कुमकुम तथा अन्य चीजें होती हैं और बगैर एलोपैथिक दवाइयों के ही गांवों में इन देशी दवाइयों से बीमारियों की रोकथाम की जा सकती है । हमारी इन लेडी डाक्टर्स को गांव वालों को समझाना चाहिए कि छूत के रोगों में क्या क्या सावधानी बर्तनी चाहिए ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां आपने यह फैमिली प्लानिंग सेंटर्स खोले हैं वहां आपको मैटरनिटी सेंटर्स भी रखने चाहिएं । विशेष कर गांवों में खाली फैमिली प्लानिंग सेंटर्स से काम चलने वाला नहीं है । यह तो एक आपने प्रीवेंटिव मेजर रखा है । अब जैसा कि मेरे भाई श्री जाधव ने कहा कि एक बहन ने अपने चार बच्चों में से चूंकि वह उनका लालन पालन करने में असमर्थ थी इसलिए उसने अपने दो बच्चों को यमुना में डुबो दिया और शेष दो को लेकर रहने लगी, ऐसी बहन हमारे देश में, मैं उनको बतलाना चाहूंगी मिलना सम्भव नहीं है । कोई भी हिन्दुस्तान की मां ऐसा कृत्य करने वाली नहीं है और मैं श्री जाधव के इस कथन को चुनौती देती हूं और उस पर अपना विरोध प्रकट करती हूं ।

इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि फैमिली प्लानिंग के साथ ही वहां पर मैटरनिटी सेंटर

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

भी रखना चाहिए और वहां पर आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी या किसी और पद्धति से दवादारू करने का इंतजाम होना चाहिए । गांवों में मैटरनिटी ऐड की व्यवस्था करने की अति आवश्यकता है । गांवों में आप अगर चाहते हैं कि यह फैमिली प्लानिंग आपकी कामयाब हो तो उसके पहले आपको मैटरनिटी सेंटर्स खोलने चाहिएं वरना फैमिली प्लानिंग आपकी गांवों में कामयाब होने वाली नहीं है । हर एक मैटरनिटी सेंटर पर पर्याप्त दवादारू की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ।

आखिर में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आप देश के निवासियों का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रखने के लिए जागरूक हैं और उसके हेतु नई नई स्कीमें लाये हैं । मुझे विश्वास है कि जब आपकी स्कीमें अमल में आयेंगी तो डाक्टर लोग ज्यादा दिलचस्पी से और लगन से अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन करेंगे । आज जैसे काम होता है वैसा काम न होकर पूरी लगन और मेहनत के साथ वे अपना फर्ज निबाहेंगे । खाली रिपोर्ट लिख देने से तो काम नहीं चलेगा । मुझे आशा और विश्वास है कि जो मैंने चन्द एक सुझाव दिये है उन पर मंत्री महोदय और उनका मंत्रालय सहानुभूति-पूर्वक विचार करेगा ।

Mr. Chairman: There are 85 selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Health. They may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Need to lay down condition of work in rural areas for a period of two years to qualify for practice in medicine

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (241)

Need to increase the pay and provision of more facilities to doctors posted in villages

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (242)

Need to open Government hospitals in backward and under-developed areas throughout the country

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (243)

Need to extend the Contributory Health Service Scheme to other big towns and cities

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (244)

Need to open more health centres in collaboration with the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (245)

Need to introduce a practical two years' course for medical students to qualify as doctors

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (246)

Need for restricting the high charges of the Nursing Homes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (247)

Need for compulsory B.C.G. vaccination

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (302)

Need to stop the milk-powder distribution through Red Cross Societies

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (303)

Malpractices in the distribution of medicines under Family Planning Scheme

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (304)

Failure of the Family Planning Schemes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (305)

Need for research in the indigenous medicines as contraceptives

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (306)

Need to reserve more beds for Central Government Employees at T.B. Sanatorium, Kasauli

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (307)

Need to reserve beds in each T.B. hospital for the Central Government Employees

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (308)

Need to implement the results of the researches of Food Laboratory

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (309)

Need for assistance for the development of drinking water supply under Greater Calcutta Scheme

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (310)

Need for a national scheme for water supply and sanitation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (311)

Need for national recognition of the Homoeopathic system

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (312)

Need for more genealogical clinics in rural areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (313)

Need for further extension and development of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (314)

Need for more goitre pilot projects in hill areas of Manipur and Nagaland

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (315)

Need for more leprosy centres

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (316)

Need for segregating the leprosy patients

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (317)

Need to sterilise the patients of venereal diseases

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (318)

Need for the creation of a central pool for medical practitioners

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (319)

Need for supplying doctors to the hospitals running without doctors from the central pool

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (320)

Need for complete eradication of Malaria

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (321)

Need for complete eradication of smallpox

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (322)

Need to fix minimum intake of calories necessary for an Indian

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (352)

Need to prescribe the food-value by calories of a normal meal on zonal basis in India

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (353)

Need for a national scheme for examining the health of the workers at regular intervals

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (354)

Need for a national scheme for examining the health of the students at regular intervals

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (355)

Need for free eye examination of the students

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (356)

Need for giving free optical glasses to students whose eye sight is weak

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (357)

Need for free paedictrics centres

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (378)

Need for training-cum-cure and after-care colonies

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (379).

Need for cancer hospitals in all big cities

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (380).

Need to give more help to the cancer Hospital Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (381).

Need for a higher training course in Radiography

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (382).

Need for more higher medical research institutes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (383)

Need for introducing higher courses of training medicines and surgery on the lines of F.R.C.S. and M.R.C.P. examinations

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (384).

Need for scientific study of Yoga System

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (385).

Need to popularise the nature cure system in the rural areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (386).

Need for higher research in Ayurvedic system

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (387).

Need to open more mental diseases hospitals

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (408).

Need to open clinics for psychological treatment of mentally deranged persons.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (409).

Need for proper legislation to check the manufacture of spurious medicines.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (410).

Need for proper legislation to provide exemplary punishment to the manufacturers and sellers of spurious medicines.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (411).

Need for legislation to award exemplary punishment to the adulterators of food.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (412).

Need to open more T.B. Clinics

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (413).

Need to open more Dental Clinics

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (414).

Need to formulate National Health Insurance Scheme on the basis of C.H.S.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (415).

Need to abolish private Blood Banks

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (416).

Need to open Eye-Banks in each city of Union Territories

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (417).

Need to introduce a short-course nursing scheme

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (418).

Need to open more training centres of midwives

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (419).

Need to check corruption in the Red Cross Society

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (459).

Need for publishing medical books in regional languages

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (460).

Need to establish a T.B. hospital at Kanpur

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (573).

Need for grant to Kanpur Medical College by the Centre

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (574).

Need to have more Medical Colleges in U.P.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (575).

Need to develop Ayurvedic and Unani methods of treatment in India

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (576).

Growing incidence of T.B. and cancer in the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (577).

Need to encourage the Ayurvedic system of medicine

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (627).

Need for suitable legislation for colourisation of vanaspati ghee

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (628).

Need to prepare a standard pharmacopoeia for Indian medicines

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (601).

Need to establish central and regional gardens of medicinal herbs

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (602).

Need to standardise Ayurvedic and Unani drugs

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (603).

Need to open post-graduate-cum-research centres in Ayurveda

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (604).

Need to open filaria clinics in filarious areas

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (605).

Need to take adequate steps to eradicate small-pox from the country

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (606).

Shortage of doctors in rural areas

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (607).

Need to set up a Central Council of Indian Medicine

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (608).

Need to reduce overcrowding in government hospitals in Delhi

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (609).

Failure to implement the expansion programme of the Willindon Hospital and Nursing Home, New Delhi

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (610).

Failure to set up a Central for Homoeopathy

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (611).

Need to upgrade the existing Ayurvedic Colleges in the country

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (612).

Need to increase the number of lady doctors in the country

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (613).

Need to prepare a comprehensive school health service scheme

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (614).

Need to take effective steps for the prevention of food adulteration

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (615).

Slow progress of the anti-T.B. programme

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (616).

Need to open more training centres for family planning in the States during the Third Plan period.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (617).

Need to give financial assistance to the Kerala Government for the development and expansion of the leprosy hospital at Noorand

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to supply more drinking water to the town of Imphal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100." (172)

Need for a scheme for supply of drinking water in the rural areas of Manipur.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100." (173).

Mr. Chairman: All the cut motions are now before the House.

I wish to make one more request. There are quite a number of hon. Members who have given their names for speaking on the subject of health. The hon. Speaker fixed the time for each Member as ten minutes. Most of the hon. Members so far have been taking 15 to 18 minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Including yourself.

Mr. Chairman: That means that some hon. Members will not get a chance to speak. So, if you all wish that all the Members who have given their names should speak, I would request hon. Members to keep to the time-limit and wind up within two minutes after the first bell. As a matter of fact, I have not rung the bell till ten minutes are over. This will give twelve minutes in any case and I would request you to take note of the first bell.

May I know whow long the hon. Minister will take?

Shri Karmarkar: About 45 minutes.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Unless you enforce the time schedule, it will not be possible.

Shri Karmarkar: Members should co-operate.

Mr. Chairman: I can only ring the bell. Hon. Members will have to pay heed to that. I would request everybody to do it.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास: सभानेत्री जी, यह सही है कि पिछले वर्षों में हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री ने कई सुधार के काम किए हैं । लेकिन इसके साथ साथ यह भी सही है कि हमारे देश के स्वास्थ्य की जो समस्या है वह दिन-प्रति-दिन जटिल होती जा रही है । हमारा एक बहुत बड़ा देश है और जैसा कहा गया है कि इसकी आबादी ४३ करोड़ के करीब होने जा रही है । इतना अधिक रुपया खर्च करने के बाद और इतने अधिक औषधालय खोलने के बाद, इतने अधिक मैडीकल कालेज खोलने के बाद अगर लोगों का स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं हो रहा है, तो इसके लिये कुछ और उपाय किये जाने चाहियें । हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने जैसा अभी बताया गया है कि एक बोर्ड बिठाया था इस बात का पता लगाने के लिये की बीमारियों से कैसे बचा जा सकता है, कैसे उनसे रोकथाम की जा सकती है । इसका एकमात्र तरीका प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा ही है । मैं आपसे इस बात में सहमत नहीं हूं कि उन्होंने बीमारी रोकने तक ही इस विषय को सीमित रखा था बल्कि उन्हों ने अपने उदाहरण द्वारा यह सिद्ध कर दिया था कि प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा द्वारा आदमी स्वस्थ हो सकता है । उरली कांचन में उन्होंने एक प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र स्थापित किया था और उस केन्द्र ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा भी एक पद्धति है और देश का हित इसमें है कि इसको अपनाया जाये और यह सर्वसाधारण को आसानी से सुलभ हो सकती है । उन्होंने पूना में इस केन्द्र को स्थापित नहीं होने दिया क्योंकि उनका विचार

[श्री राघेलाल व्यास]

था कि साधारण जनता वहां नहीं पहुंच पाएगी और वहां यह चीज महंगी पड़ेगी और उन्होंने स्वतः अपने लड़के भाई रामदास को वहां रखा और इसके परीक्षण करवाये। उन्होंने इस बात को सिद्ध कर दिया है कि इस चिकित्सा पद्धति द्वारा रोगों का उन्मूलन हो सकता है। औषधि वगैरह देने के वे सख्त खिलाफ थे और उन्होंने प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा का सहारा लेकर यह सिद्ध किया कि इससे भी रोगी को आराम हो सकता है। आज हम देखते हैं कि गोरखपुर में, जैसीडी में तथा और दूसरी जगहों पर ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित हैं जहां से कि सौ फी सदी रोगी ठीक होकर बाहर निकलते हैं। उनको कोई दवाई नहीं दी जाती है। केवल रहन सहन, खान पान, टब बाथ, उपवास इत्यादि पर ही निर्भर रह कर, तथा इन उपायों का ही सहारा लेकर रोगी को रोगमुक्त कर दिया जाता है। टहलना, मालिश आदि पर ही अधिक जोर दिया जाता है। इस तरह की चीजों की आज बहुत जरूरत है। आपका तथा हमारा सभी का यह तजुर्बा है कि प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा पद्धति से लाभ होता है। इसमें सन्देह की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। आपका विशेष ध्यान इधर जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें भी दवाइयों पर इतना जोर नहीं दिया जाता है जितना कि दूसरी चीजों पर। हमारे मेलकोटे साहब ने कहा है कि लोग आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों में तब भर्ती होने के लिये जाते हैं जब उनको एलोपेथिक कालेजों में एडमीशन नहीं मिलता है। मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी यह धारणा गलती है। लोग आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा प्रणाली को इसलिये नहीं अपनाते हैं कि इसमें तनख्वाह कम मिलती है, उतनी सहूलियतें नहीं मिलती हैं जितनी कि एलोपेथी पढ़े हुए लोगों को मिलती हैं, लैबोरेटरीज नहीं हैं, अच्छे टीचर्ज और अच्छे प्रोफेसर्ज इसको पढ़ाने के लिए नहीं हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं कि आयुर्वेदी में या यूनानी में कोई एक दो मिरेकल्ज हो गए हों, चमत्कार हो गए हों। अगर आप सारे देश के आंकड़े देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि अधिकतर लोग आयुर्वेदी और यूनानी चिकित्सापद्धति से ही फायदा उठा रहे हैं। बहुत कम लोग हैं जो एलोपेथिक औषधालयों से फायदा उठाते हैं। उनसे फायदा उठाना भी बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। जो इसके बड़े बड़े अस्पताल हैं, वे बड़े बड़े शहरों जैसे ग्वालियर, भोपाल आदि तक ही सीमित हैं। वहां दाखिल होना भी बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। बहुत बड़ी क्यू मरीजों की लगी रहती है। बड़ी मुश्किल से कोई इन-डोर पेशेंट के तौर पर भर्ती हो सकता है। दिन भर उसको दवाई लेने के लिये खराब करना पड़ता है। जब आपरेशन होना होता है तो उस वक्त टेबल पर मरीज से पैसे रखवाये जाते हैं। लोगों को पैसे देने के लिये मजबूर किया जाता है। लोग जब हर तरफ से निराश हो जाते हैं तभी इन अस्पतालों की शरण में जाते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां जितनी भी पद्धतियां हैं उनका अधिक से अधिक प्रचार हो। खास तौर से मैं इसमें देशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों को शामिल करता हूं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि हर विद्यार्थी, हर बालक बालिका, हर शिक्षक के कोर्स में यह चीज रख दी जानी चाहिये कि कैसे अच्छा रहा जा सकता है, कैसे बीमारी से बचा जा सकता है, कैसे अगर मामूली बीमारी आ जाए तो गांवों में ही मामूली औषधियों से उसका इलाज किया जा सकता है। इसका अनिवार्य रूप से एक कोर्स होना चाहिये। मनुष्य जीवन के लिये कमाता है और अगर जीवन के लिये कमाता है तो क्या यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उसका जीवन स्वस्थ हो, वह स्वस्थ रहे? इस कोर्स की मैं चाहता हूं अनिवार्य रूप से पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था कर दी जानी चाहिये।

जहां तक प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का सम्बन्ध है, इसकी ट्रेनिंग हर एक अध्यापक को, हर एक ग्रामसेवक हो, हर एक पटवारी

इत्यादि को एक दो महीने में दी जा सकती है और बिना पैसे के सारे देश में इसका प्रचार किया जा सकता है । अगर इस चीज को अपनाया गया तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि जो करोड़ों रुपया आप औषधियों पर तथा अस्पताल खोलने पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसमें बहुत कुछ बचत हो सकती है ।

एक और भी चिकित्सा पद्धति है जिसकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और वह है होम्यो पैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति यह बहुत सस्ती है । इस सिस्टम के अन्तर्गत बिना आप्रेशन का सहारा लिये हुए मामूली सी दवाई देकर लोगों का इलाज कर दिया जाता है । एक पेटी में थोड़ी सी दवाइयां रख ली जाती हैं और बड़े से बड़े रोग का इलाज भी बहुत आसान तरीके से किया जा सकता है । हर रोज दवाई देने की भी इसमें जरूरत नहीं है । आठ, दस पन्द्रह दिन या एक महीने के लिये एक खुराक ही काफी रहती है और रोगी को अच्छा कर देती है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में होम्यो-पेथिक डिस्पैंसरीज सरकार कायम करे, जिन में अच्छे डाक्टर रखे, विद्वान् डाक्टर रखे जो कि आयुर्वेदिक के भी विद्वान् हों, होम्योपैथी के भी हो और एलोपेथी के भी हो, इन सब का उन्होंने अध्ययन किया हुआ हो और होम्यो-पेथी सिस्टम से लोगों का इलाज करे । थोड़े से ही खर्चे में और बहुत बड़ी संख्या में इससे रोगी अच्छे हो सकते हैं । यह बहुत कम खर्चीली पद्धति है और हमारे देश के बहुत उपयुक्त है, आम जनता के हित में है । इस पर भी कुछ परीक्षण करने की माननीय मन्त्री जी व्यवस्था करायें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

कई ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन से बीमारियां फैलती हैं । उनमें से एक पौल्यूशन आफ रिवर वाटर्ज है । नदियों की गन्दगी दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है । अमरीका ने काफी इसके बारे में काम किया है और योरोपियन कन्ट्रीज में यह चीज एक बहुत बड़े प्राब्लैम के रूप में सामने आ गई है । जहां बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं वहां यह समस्या पैदा होती है । डेन्यूब, टैम्ज, इत्यादि नदियों का पानी गन्दा हो गया है । हालैण्ड में और डेनमार्क में भी जो समुद्र हैं वे गन्दे हो रहे हैं और बीमारियां पड़ने का अंदेशा हो रहा है । क्या आप भी यही चाहते हैं कि यहां भी बीमारी खूब बढ़ जाए तब इस बारे में आप कोई कदम उठायें ? आज इसकी जरूरत है कि हम इस विषय में कोई कानून बनायें जिससे रिवर पौल्यूशन को रोका जा सके । जो हमारा तीसरा प्लान है वह एक इंडस्ट्रियल प्लान है । अगर उसमें रिवर्स को पौल्यूट होने से नहीं रोका गया तो बहुत खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी । हैल्थ इंजीनियर्ज की कान्फ्रेंस में इस पर विचार हुआ था और एक प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था । मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह यह चीज केवल विचार विमर्श तथा प्रस्ताव पारित करने तक ही सीमित नहीं रह जाएगी बल्कि कोई कानून भी बनाया जाएगा जिससे नदियों और तालाबों के पानी को गन्दा होने से बचाया जा सके ।

तीसरे प्लान में आयुर्वेदी के लिए तथा दूसरी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के लिये अधिक से अधिक पैसा रखा जाना चाहिये । आज इस समय बहुत कम ध्यान इस ओर दिया गया है है और बहुत कम रकम रखी गई है । हम इन देशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों से जो आशा रखते हैं, वह आशा हमारी इस तरह से पूरी होने वाली नहीं है । थोड़े से पैसे देकर अगर हम यह आशा करें कि बड़े नतीजे निकलें तो ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि और अधिक पैसा देशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के लिए अलग से रखा जाए ।

अब मैं ड्रिंकिंग वाटर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । पीने का स्वच्छ पानी कई देहातों में आज भी सुलभ नहीं है । पीने के पानी के कुएं भी कई गांवों में नहीं हैं । नदियों का गन्दा पानी लोग पीते हैं । देश को आजाद हुए १२–१३ साल हो गए हैं और आप लोगों के पीने के लिये साफ पानी भी मुहैया नहीं कर

श्री राधे लाल व्यास

सके हैं, क्या यह हमारे लिये शर्म की बात नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि तीसरी योजना में इतना रुपया तो इस काम के लिये रखा जाए जिससे कोई भी गांव बगैर कुएं के न रहे और हर गांव में शुद्ध पीने का पानी मिल सके। अधिक से अधिक रुपये की इस काम के लिये व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

अब मैं कांट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ स्कीम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जब आप तमाम जनता से टैक्स लेते हैं, उससे कोर्टस खोलते हैं, स्कूल खोलते हैं तो क्या आपका यह भी फर्ज नहीं कि उसके स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिये भी आप कुछ करें। आप टैक्स पर टैक्स बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। आप टैक्स को थोड़ा और बढ़ा कर क्या इस कांट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ सर्विस स्कीम को सारे देश में समान रूप से नहीं लागू कर सकते हैं? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप ऐसा करें। इंग्लैण्ड में बिना पैसे के लोगों के लिए चिकित्सा खुले हुए हैं। यहां पर भी बिना पैसा खर्च किये लोगों को चिकित्सा की सुवधायें उपलब्ध होनी चाहियें।

देहाती इलाकों में जिस चीज का आज बहुत ज्यादा अभाव है वह मातृगृहों का है। वहां पर इनकी स्थापना की जानी चाहिये। शहरों और बड़े बड़े कस्बों में तो आपने मैटरनिटी होम्ज खोल रखे हैं लेकिन छोटे छोटे देहातों में इनको नहीं खोला है। वहां एक छोटी सी झोंपड़ी में जहां गाय और भैंस भी बंधी रहती है, बैल भी बंधे रहते हैं, मेहमान भी आ कर ठहरते हैं, पति और पत्नी भी ठहरते हैं, बच्चे भी रहते हैं, बच्चे को जमाया जाता है। यह हमारे लिए बहुत शर्म की बात है। इस अवस्था में कैसे बालक स्वस्थ रह सकता है और कैसे माता स्वस्थ रह सकती है। हमारे राज्य में डा० काटजू ने मातृगृहों की एक योजना बनायी है और कहा है कि अगर किसी गांव में लोग मातृगृह बनायें तो उसके लिये सरकार कुछ पैसा देगी। तो जरूरत है कि हर गांव में मातृगृह बनाए जाएं और सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि जो दाई वहां काम करती है उसको प्रति बच्चा कुछ दिया जाए। अगर इस तरह से हम हर गांव में मातृगृह स्थापित कर सकें तो इससे वहां के लोगों को बड़ी सहूलियत होगी।

14.00 hrs.

बड़े बड़े शहरों में बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि अंडरग्राउंड ड्रेनेज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आज तीन तीन लाख की आबादी के ऐसे शहर हैं जहां यह सुविधा नहीं है। हमारा डेढ़ लाख की आबादी का उज्जैन शहर है जो कि एक धार्मिक स्थान है और जहां अनेक मेले लगते हैं और हर बारहवीं वर्ष तो बहुत बड़ा मेला लगता है। वहां अंडरग्राउंड ड्रेनेज नहीं है।

श्री करमरकर: इन्दौर से गन्दगी आती है।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास: वह तो अगर आप रिवर वाटर पोल्यूशन को रोकें तो दूर हो जाएगी। लेकिन जब तक आप शहर के अन्दर अंडरग्राउंड ड्रेनेज की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक शहर की गन्दगी दूर नहीं होगी। यह भी बीमारी का कारण होता है। बड़े बड़े शहरों में जो कालेरा आदि पेट की बीमारियां होती हैं वे इसी गन्दगी के कारण होती है। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो शहर कम से कम एक लाख आबादी के हैं उनमें तो अंडरग्राउंड ड्रेनेज की व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिए। इसके लिए अगर आप ही म्युनिसिपैलिटीज को ग्रांट न दे सकें तो लोन ही दें लेकिन यह व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिए जिससे कि बीमारियां रुक सकें। और जो लोगों को इस समय बीमारी पर पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है उससे वह बचें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर): श्रीमती चेयरमैन साहिबा, हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की बड़ी

भारी जिम्मेदारी है और इस मिनिस्ट्री का काम भी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी का है। सारे भारत का बोझा उसके सिर पर है और सारे भारत का स्वास्थ्य उसको ठीक रखना है। इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर है। जब हम इस जिम्मेदारी को देखते हैं और अपने देश की गरीबी की तरफ देखते हैं, तो फिर हम देखना चाहते हैं कि इस जिम्मेदारी को हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार किस तरह से पूरा करने वाली है। इस जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के काम पर बहुत सा धन खर्च किया जाए और जब तक धन नहीं खर्च किया जाएगा तब तक लोगों का स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक रहने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन जब धन की बात आती है तो हमको देखना होता है कि एक ही कोने को हमें सुधारना नहीं है, हमको सारे भारत के कोने कोने की सुधारना है उसको चलाना है। लेकिन हमारे पास इतना धन नहीं है कि हम इस मिनिस्ट्री को खूब रुपया दे सकें।

फिर हमारी नजर जाती है कि हमको स्वास्थ्य का तो ख्याल रखना है लेकिन भारत में ज्यादातर लोग गरीब हैं और ये लोग ज्यादातर देहातों में रहते हैं। तो देहातों की तरफ जब हम देखते हैं तो हम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहते हैं कि हमको आयुर्वेद की तरफ भी विचार करना चाहिए। आयुर्वेदिक इलाज की इसलिए चर्चा होती है कि पहले देश में यही इलाज ज्यादातर होता था। हम यह बात क्यों कहते हैं? यह हम इसलिए कहते हैं कि हम देखते हैं कि मुल्क बहुत बड़ा है। उसके लिए एलोपैथी इलाज काफी नहीं मुहय्या किया जा सकता। तो यह चीज बार बार हमारे सामने आती है। मुझे इस सिलसिले में अपने परिवार की एक बात कहनी है। आप जानते हैं कि नेहरू परिवार बहुत बड़ा परिवार है और साथ ही बहुत एनलाईटिड परिवार है, लेकिन जब से मैं उस घर में आयी तो मैं ने देखा कि घर में यह हालत थी कि गो कि एलोपैथिक डाक्टर रोज हमारी नब्ज देखता था, लेकिन उसके होते हुए भी जो बुजुर्ग स्त्रियां थीं व देसी दवाएं घर पर तैयार कराती थीं, और नौकर जरल बट्टा लिए दवाएं तैयार करते रहते थे और हम बच्चों के लिए कोई दवा डाक्टर से नहीं लेते थे। उनके सारे इलाज घरेलू दवाओं से हो जाते थे। आपको यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि मैं बहुत सी दवाएं जानती हूं और आज भी जब जरूरत होती है तो अपना इलाज अपने आप इन दवाओं से कर लेती हूं और ऐलोपैथिक दवा नहीं करती। वैसे मैं बीमार बहुत कम होती हूं। मैं पहले तो प्रिवेंशन की कोशिश करती हूं। खाने पीने का विचार रखती हूं और इसलिए बीमार बहुत कम होती हूं। महात्मा जी ने तो हमको बड़े सस्ते इलाज बतलाए थे, जैसे नीम की पत्ती खा लो तो मलेरिया नहीं होगा और तुलसी के पत्तों में क्या फायदा होता है यह हमको बतलाया गया था। तो अगर इन चीजों को हम इस्तेमाल करें तो इनमें कोई खर्चा नहीं है और इनमें बहुत फायदा होता है और वे काफी असर करती हैं। अगर इन्सान अपनी तन्दुरुस्ती का ख्याल रखे तो वह बीमार ही बहुत कम हो।

14.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

दवा खाना तो मजबूरी की हालत में होना चाहिए। सबसे पहली चीज तो यह है कि अपनी गिजा की तरफ ख्याल रखा जाए। इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए कि हमको कैसी गिजा खानी चाहिए।

हम से कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारे जिस्म में विटामिन की कमी है, विटामिन बी० या विटामीन सी० या विटामीन ए० का इस्तेमाल करो। ये तरह तरह के विटामिन हमको बता दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन कितने आदमी इन विटामिन्स की गोलियों को खा सकते हैं क्योंकि एक एक बोतल चार चार पांच पांच रुपये की मिलती है। हम अपने डाक्टरों से पूछते हैं कि हमें बताइये कि टमाटो में कौन से विटामिन हैं, गाजर में कौन से विटामिन हैं, वह हमको बताते हैं लेकिन क्या बात है कि हम गाजर खाते हैं और टमाटो खाते हैं लेकिन इसका

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

असर हम पर नहीं होता, तो जवाब मिलता है है कि जो मदर अर्थ है उसमें शक्ति ही नहीं रही है इसलिए विटामिन की गोलियां खाओ क्योंकि इनमें असर है। यह कहा जाता है। लेकिन ये चीजें तो रईसों के लिए ठीक हो सकती है। हमारे सामने तो गरीब देहाती जनता के लिए इन्तजाम करने का सवाल है। हम अपनी मिनिस्ट्री से बार बार सवाल करते हैं कि आपने गरीबों के लिये क्या किया है। अगर ये गरीब लोग जिन्दा नहीं रहते तो हम लोग भी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते। हम यह जानते हैं। इसलिए हमारे सामने यह सवाल है।

अभी हमारे एक भाई ने कहा था कि हकीम अजमल खां के दवाखाने ने जड़ी बूटियों की किताबें निकाली हैं जिनके जरिए बहुत सस्ता इलाज हो सकता है। मैं ने भी उनको देखा है। वे बहुत अच्छी किताबें हैं। मैं चाहती हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब भी कुछ इस तरह का इन्तिजाम करें। मुमकिन है कि आयुर्वेदिक के नाम से कुछ लोगों को तकलीफ होती हो। मुमकिन है कि कुछ लोगों को डर हो कि अगर आयुर्वेदिक का नाम लिया गया तो कहीं एलोपैथी नीची न हो जाए। लेकिन हमको यह काम गरीब जनता के ख्याल से और इस ख्याल से इस काम को करना चाहिए कि जड़ी बूटियों से बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। ये चीजें हमारे सामने हैं। महात्मा गांधी के आश्रम में जब मैं रहती थी तो मैं ने खुद देखा कि महात्मा जी ने टाइफाइड के रोगी को पानी और मिट्टी के लेप लगा लगा कर अच्छा किया। हो सकता है कि इन सब बातों से ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टर एग्री न करें।

अब मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना है कि मुझे से बार बार कहा जाता है कि अस्पतालों में जो मेहतर हैं, मेहतरानियां हैं या अटेन्डेन्ट हैं उनको वर्दी शायद आप देते हैं लेकिन उनकी वर्दी और कपड़े इतने गंदे रहते हैं कि उनको काम करते देखना अच्छा नहीं लगता है और उनके कपड़े से बदबू निकलती रहती है। मैं यह चीज आपसे इसलिए कह रही हूं क्योंकि मेरे पास इसके बारे में शिकायतें आई है। मैं चाहूंगी कि इस ओर ध्यान देने दिया जाये।

मैं अपनी बहिन श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहती हूं कि जैसे उन्होंने कहा रूरल इंडिया में फैमिली प्लानिंग के साथ ही मैटरनिटी सेंटर्स खोले जायें। मैटरनिटी सेंटर्स बिलकुल पबलिक की फरी सेवा करें और जनता से किसी किस्म की कोई फीस न ली जाय।

अभि मेरे किसी भाई ने चीन का जिक्र करते हुए यह कहा था कि चीन ने अपने वहां की मक्खियों को कत्ल कर दिया। अब कत्ल लफ्ज उन्होंने यही इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। लेकिन बहरहाल इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि चीन में एक भी मक्खी दिखाई नहीं देती। इससे पहले चीन में मक्खियां बहुत थीं लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि वहां पर एक भी मक्खी दिखाई नहीं देती है। यह चीज देख कर हमको यह ख्याल होता है कि चीन ने बहुत कुछ बीमारियों को रोक लिया है। दरियाफ्त करने पर मालूम हुआ कि चीन में सारे देहातों में केवल उबला हुआ पानी ही पिया जाता है और कोई भी चीन में कच्चा और ठंडा पानी नहीं पीता है। देहातों में और शहरों में सब उबला हुआ ही पानी पीते हैं। चीन ने रोगों पर काबू पाने में तरक्की की है और मैं समझती हूं कि हमारे यहां भी इस दिशा में तरक्की होगी। हमारे वहां भी वह दिन आयेगा जब हमारे यहां एक भी मक्खी दिखाई नहीं देगी। आज हमारे देश में बहुत अधिक मक्खियां मौजूद हैं और मैं समझती हूं कि जैसे चीन में है यहां पर भी हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को मक्खियां मारने के काम को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए इनाम देने चाहिएं। जब तक इनाम नहीं मिलेगा तमाम मक्खियां मरेंगी नहीं।

जहां तक आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति द्वारा इलाज का सम्बन्ध है मुझे यह कहना है कि चीन में

मौडर्न दवाइयां प्रचलित हैं। मोडर्न सिस्टम आफ मैडिसिन रायज है लेकिन जो वहां की पुरानी दवाएं हैं उन पर भी रिसर्च वर्क होता रहता है। पुरानी दवाओं के अस्पताल हैं जहां कि इन पर रिसर्च हो रहा है। वहां पर एक अस्पताल मैंने भी देखा है जहां पर कि सुईयों से इलाज होता है। नसों में नीडिल्स के जरिए इलाज करा जाता है। पुरानी चीज बुरी नहीं है क्योंकि यह संसार ही बहुत पुराना है। संसार नया नहीं है। उचित यह है कि पुराने संसार को आप नई मालूमात और मौडर्न रिसर्चेज इन मैडिसिन का कपड़ा पहना कर रक्खें, हम अपने पुराने संसार को आज के हालात के मुताबिक फुल्ली इक्विप रक्खें लेकिन पुरानी चीज इससे अपना महत्व नहीं खो देती। वह तो जड़ होती है और आप जानते हैं कि बगैर जड़ का कोई पेड़ खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए हमें नयी चीजों के लिए अपनी पुरानी जड़ को उपेक्षित नहीं करना चाहिए।

मैं अधिक न कह कर अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से केवल अंत में इतना ही कहना चाहूंगी कि वे इस आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम को अधिक प्रोत्साहन और उसको फैलावे क्योंकि आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम एलौपेथी की अपेक्षा बहुत कम खर्चीला है और इस नाते यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि देश के कोने कोने में और हर एक देहात में आयुर्वेदिक दवाएं पहुंचाई जायें।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के अनुदानों के वादविवाद के अवसर पर कुछ बातें सदन् में माननीय सदस्यों ने कहीं। अब किसी भी कल्याणकारी राज्य की जांच इस बात से हुआ करती है कि उस देश की जनता का स्वास्थ्य कैसा है। देश की जनता को पेट भर अन्न मिलता है कि नहीं मिलता है। यदि हम दो ही बातों पर विचार करें तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि जब से इस देश में यह सरकार आई है तब से इस देश की जनता को न भर पेट भोजन मिलता है और न इस देश की जनता को समय पर उचित दवादारू मिलती है। अन्न की कौन कहे इस देश की जनता को कई भागों में पीने का पानी तक नहीं मिलता है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह ठीक ही कहा कि किसी भी स्वतंत्र देश के लिए यह बड़ी लज्जा और कलंक की बात है कि वह अपने देशवासियों को पीने का पानी तक न दे सके। जो सरकार अपने देशवासियों को पीने का पानी तक न दे सके, उस सरकार से जनता भला क्या आशा रख सकती है ?

आज से दो वर्ष पूर्व हमारे देश के कुछ इलाकों में खास तौर से पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में पानी की इतनी भीषण कमी हुई कि सैकड़ों लोगों को पानी के अभाव में जान से भी हाथ धोना पड़ा था। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि गरमी का अवसर आ रहा है वे इस को देखें कि सारे देश में और मुख्यतः हमारे ग्रामों में बहुत से स्थान ऐसे हैं बहुत से क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जिन में कि लोगों को पीने तक को पानी नहीं मिलता है उन को हम पानी पहुंचा सकें। इस प्रतिवेदन को मैंने ध्यान से पढ़ा है और इस में कहीं पर भी निवाय दो, चार लाइनों के, इस बात की कहीं भी चर्चा नहीं है कि सरकार पानी की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में क्या योजना करने जा रही है और क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है। इस प्रतिवेदन में कहीं उस के संबंध में चर्चा नहीं की गई है। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस ओर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें और देखें कि लोगों को कम से कम शुद्ध जल पीने के वास्ते मिल सके। शुद्ध पानी मिलने की व्यवस्था खास तौर से ग्रामीण जगहों में की जानी चाहिये। आप के देश में ऐसे शहर हैं जिन में कि गरमी के आने पर ठीक से पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है। मैं

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

इस संबंध में आप से निवेदन करूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर एक ऐसा शहर है जहां पर कि प्रतिवर्ष लाखों नागरिकों को समय से पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है । गरमी के दिन आ रहे हैं । वहां पर गंगाजी अपना किनारा छोड़ जाती है और पानी की बड़ी तंगी महसूस होती है । वहां के लिये कुछ आवश्यक व्यवस्था की जाय । केवल इतना कह देने भर से काम नहीं चलेगा कि यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है या स्थानीय निकाय का विषय है । मैं चाहूंगा कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय इस ओर ध्यान दे क्योंकि यह एक बड़ी गम्भीर बात है कि उस जिले के और शहर के लोगों को पीने के पानी तक का तोड़ा हो जाये और शुद्ध जल उस को न मिले । उसका यह बुनियादी कर्तव्य है कि यह जो एक बड़ा भारी खतरा आने वाला है उस ओर ध्यान दे।

अभी हमारे मित्र ने उज्जैन की चर्चा की। सममुच में यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है और अनुचित बात है कि जिस गंगा के जल को इतना पवित्र माना जाता है उस गंगा के पवित्र जल को स्थानीय निकाय नाले उस में डाल कर अपवित्र किया करते है और इन नालों की गंदगी गंगा में मिलने के कारण जो लोगों को पीने का पानी मिलता है वह अशुद्ध होता है और उस गंदगी के परिणामस्वरूप लोगों को बहुत सी पेट की बीमारियां हो जाया करती हैं। इस अपवित्र जल को जो कि नालों की शक्ल में गंगा जी में छोड़ा जाता है लोगों को तरह तरह की पेट की बीमारियां हो जाती है । हमारे कानपुर शहर में मिलों का तमाम कूड़ा करकट और तमाम गंदगी मिला पानी गंगा जी में छोड़ा जाता है । उसको रोकने के वास्ते और गंगा के जल को अपवित्र होने से बचाने के लिये कोई भी व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है ।

अब यूं तो हमारे देश मे बहुत सी समस्याएं और रोग हैं लेकिन सब से ज्यादा आदमी हमारे वहां टी० बी० में फंसे रहते हैं। पहले यह टी० बी० की बीमारी आम तौर पर बड़े आदमियों को ही हुआ करती थी लेकिन जब से हमारा देश आजाद हुआ है तब से यह टी० बी० की बीमारी ने गरीबों को भी धर दबाया है । आज चूंकि गरीबों के पास खाने पीने के अन्य आवश्यक साधन सुलभ नहीं हैं इसलिए उन में यह टी० बी० का रोग निरंतर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । अभी श्रीमान् जी आपको याद होगा कि सरकार ने जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है उस के अनुसार कानपुर नगर मे न केवल हिन्दुस्तान भर के मुकाबले अपितु संसार में सब से अधिक टी० बी० से मरने वालों की संख्या रही है । मैं ने पिछले वर्ष भी इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन किया था कि जहां पर संसार भर की अपेक्षा टी० बी० से मरने वालों की संख्या अधिक हो उस नगर में केवल टी० बी० के वास्ते ७२, ७३ बेड्स का इंतजाम है जब कि वहां पर हजारों नागरिक और गरीब लोग जिन के कि पास कोई साधन नहीं है इस रोग से ग्रसित होते हैं और उन के इलाज की कोई माकूल व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है । अब जब मंत्री महोदय से यह कहा जायेगा कि वहां पर इस के वास्ते अस्पताल खुलवायें तो वे जवाब देंगे कि अस्पताल खोलना तो राज्य सरकार का विषय है हमारा विषय नहीं है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि आप इस के प्रति सर्वथा उदासीन नहीं रह सकते हैं और आप का भी यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि यह रोग जब कि देश में बढ़ रहा है तो उस का सामना करने के लिये अस्पताल आदि की सुविधायें जिस जगह की जानी चाहियें वहां ठीक से की गई हैं अथवा नहीं और यदि वहां इस का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाया है तो उस के लिये आवश्यक व्यवस्था करवायें । मैं खास तौर से कानपुर नगर के बारे में मंत्री महोदय

का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा और उन से कहना चाहूंगी कि वह इस बात को देखें कि वहां पर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र एक अलग से क्षय रोग का अस्पताल खुले । आप को चाहिये कि आप राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श दें, उन से योजनायें मंगायें और उन को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करें । आपने देश में लगभग ६० कालेज खोले हैं । कानपुर नगर में भी एक कालिज है । लेकिन मैं उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूंगा । मैं केवल इतना चाहता हूं कि कालिजों को खोलने से ज्यादा आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो रोगी हैं, उन के इलाज की अच्छी व्यवस्था हो और अस्पताल ठीक ढंग से खुलें ।

जितने भी राजकीय चिकित्सालय हैं और खास तौर पर जो बड़े बड़े शहरों में खुले हुए हैं वहां पर प्रबन्ध अच्छा नहीं है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तो इन को खोलने का विचार ही नहीं किया गया है । लेकिन बड़े बड़े नगरों में जो भी राजकीय चिकित्सालय है, उन के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में बड़ी बड़ी बातें लिखी गई हैं और कहा गया है कि राज्य सरकारों की सहायता भी इस मामले में की जाती है । जहां तक इन चिकित्सालयों का सम्बन्ध है, जैसी व्यवस्था वहां है, जैसी उन की दुर्दशा है, और जैसा वहां पर रोगियों के साथ व्यवहार किया जाता है, उस को भुक्तभोगी ही जान सकता है । वहां पर पक्षपात से काम लिया जाता है, भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है, गरीब लोगों के साथ ठीक सलूक नहीं किया जाता है, और दवाइयां न मिलने की तो अक्सर शिकायत की जाती है । जब इस के बारे में आप से कोई शिकायत की जाती है तो आप की तरफ से कह दिया जाता है कि यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है और हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों की कई प्रकार से मदद करती है और वह उन को बाध्य कर सकती है कि इन की जांच पड़ताल के लिये वे राजी हों । देश के अन्दर जितने भी राजकीय चिकित्सालय हैं, वे आम तौर से बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही हैं । उन में दवाइयों का ठीक तरह से प्रबन्ध है या नहीं है, वहां डाक्टर हैं या नहीं हैं, वहां पर मरीजों के साथ कैसा सलूक किया जाता है, ये सब ऐसे विषय हैं जिन की जांच की आवश्यकता है । आज देखा जाता है कि अगर डाक्टर होता है तो दवाइयां नहीं होती हैं और अगर दवाइयां होती है तो डाक्टर नहीं होता है, वहां पर बेड्स की कमी है, ठीक से भरती नहीं होती है । और दूसरी कई तरह की शिकायतें सुनने को मिलती हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन राजकीय चिकित्सालयों की जांच के लिये एक जांच समिति बनाई जाये जो सारे देश में जा कर देखे कि डाक्टरों की क्या समस्यायें हैं, मरीजों की क्या समस्यायें हैं, दवाइयों की कैसी व्यवस्था है और कौन कौन से स्थान हैं जहां पर चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है । वैसे ही आज हमारे देश में चिकित्सालय कम हैं और जो हैं भी उन का भी प्रबन्ध ठीक से नहीं चल रहा है और इस का नतीजा यह है कि लोगों में बड़ा असन्तोष है । इस से नागरिकों में अविश्वास की भावना पैदा होती है, जो अच्छी बात नहीं है । हमें देखना चाहिये कि राजकीय चिकित्सालयों में तो कम से कम रोग-ग्रस्त लोगों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार किया जाये । बहुत से अस्पतालों में मरीजों के साथ आज मनुष्यता का व्यवहार नहीं होता है । अगर इस प्रकार की एक समिति बनाई जायेगी तो काफी सुधार हो सकता है । वह समिति सारे देश में जाये और देखे कि जो योजनायें चल रही हैं, उन में क्या दोष है, क्या त्रुटियां हैं, क्या कमियां हैं और उन में क्या सुधार किये जाने चाहियें । यदि ऐसा किया गया तो आप जनता में विश्वास की भावना पैदा करने में कामयाब हो सकते हैं, अन्यथा नहीं ।

जिस तरह से आज की सरकार अंग्रेजी भाषा से अंग्रेजी वेष-भूषा से, अंग्रेजी भवनों से बहुत कुछ प्रभावित है, उसी प्रकार से वे विदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धति से भी बहुत प्रभावित हैं । इस सदन से प्राय: सभी माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर बराबर जोर देते आ रहे हैं कि

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

जो भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियां हैं, जो देशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियां हैं, उन पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाये लेकिन अभी तक सरकार ने इस के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं किया है, कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। एलोपैथी पर हमारी सरकार विशाल धनराशि व्यय कर रही है लेकिन देशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों पर बहुत ही कम खर्च कर रही है। विदेशों में हम ऐलोपैथी के लोगों को भेजते हैं ताकि वे वहां और अधिक पढ़ सकें और बाहर से पढ़ कर जो लोग आते हैं, उन को भी हम सहर्ष अपने चिकित्सालयों में रख लेते हैं। जो भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियां हैं उन की उपेक्षा कर के केवल इसी चिकित्सा पद्धति पर हम जोर देते हैं, इसी चिकित्सा पद्धति की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करते हैं। हमारे देश में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति कितनी लोकप्रिय है। इस के सम्बन्ध में अधिक कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह बहुत सस्ती भी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की ओर सरकार विशेष तौर से ध्यान दे। खास तौर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां पर आप के एलोपैथी चिकित्सालय ठीक से अभी तक खुल नहीं पाये हैं, जहां पर इन डिसपैंसरीज का अभाव है, वहां पर तो आप आयुर्वेदिक डिसपैंसरीज बड़ी आसानी से खोल सकते हैं और बहुत थोड़े खर्च में खोल सकते हैं। अगर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक और दो दो मील के फासले पर इस तरह की डिसपैंसरीज आप खोल दें तो लोगों को बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है। इससे इतना ही लाभ नहीं होगा कि लोगों को चिकित्सा सुविधायें आसानी से सुलभ हो जायेंगी बल्कि साथ ही साथ आप आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को इस तरह से प्रोत्साहन भी देंगे।

यह ठीक है कि आपने जामनगर में आयुर्वेदी का एक कालेज खोला है उस पर आप खर्च भी काफी करते हैं। लेकिन वह ही पर्याप्त नहीं है। इस देश में जहां पर कि ८५ प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं और एलोपैथी की अपेक्षा जिनका विश्वास आयुर्वेदी पर अधिक है यह जरूरी है कि इस तरह के और अधिक कालेज खोले जायें। अभी तक इस में काफी कुछ नहीं किया गया है। सरकार का फर्ज है कि वह हर प्रदेश में इस प्रकार के केन्द्र खोले, आयुर्वेदिक कालिज खोले और जहां पर ये पहले से ही हैं उन को और अधिक सहायता प्रदान करे। इस काम के लिये सरकार को और अधिक धन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

अब मैं आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। आप ने ऐलोपैथी की दवाइयों के सम्बन्ध में कानून बना रखा है कि अगर कोई मिलावट करेगा तो उस को सजा होगा। आयुर्वेदी में भी जो दवाइयां हैं जो कि लोगों द्वारा या फर्मों द्वारा या वैद्यों द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं, उन में भी कभी कभी मिक्सचर हो जाता है, मिलावट हो जाती है। इस चीज को रोकने के लिये अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है। अभीतक सरकार ने कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं की है कि जिस से प्रामाणिक और शुद्ध औषधियां इस देश की जनता को मिल सकें। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार सचमुच आयुर्वेदी के लिये कुछ करना चाहती है, इस चिकित्सा पद्धति को बढ़ावा देना चाहती है, इस की दवाइयों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है तो वह वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की सहायता से देश में एक इस प्रकार की आदर्श रासायन शाला खोले जहां पर कि अच्छी अच्छी दवाइयां तैयार की जायें, शुद्ध और पवित्र दवाइयां तैयार की जायें और वे जनता को सुलभ हों। आदर्श रसायनशाला खोलने से जनता में विश्वास का वातावरण पैदा होगा और हम कह सकेंगे कि सरकार सच्चे दिल से इस विषय में कुछ कर रही है। केवल कमेटी बना देने से और उस की रिपोर्ट जब आ जाये तो उस पर चर्चा मात्र कर लेने से कोई परिणाम निकलने वाला नहीं है। आवश्यकता इस

बात की है कि कोई ठोस कदम उठाया जाये। जो देश की परम्परा है, देश का वातावरण है, वह आयुर्वेदी चिकित्सा पद्धति के अनुकूल है। यह पद्धति यहां बहुत ही प्राचीन काल से चली आ रही है। लेकिन धीरे धीरे मर रही है लोग चाहते हैं कि इस को मरने न दिया जाये और सरकार इस के लिये कुछ करे। और देखे कि यह मरने न पाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इस को जीवित रखना चाहते हैं, तो इस की ओर आप को विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

अब मैं परिवार नियोजन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इस विषय की इस सदन में और बाहर भी बहुत चर्चा हुई है। मगर मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत से लोगों ने और सरकार ने भी गम्भीरता से इस विषय पर विचार नहीं किया है। सरकार ने प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय योजना में करोड़ों रुपया इस के ऊपर खर्च किया है या खर्च करने की व्यवस्था है लेकिन कुछ भी नतीजा नहीं निकला है। वही कहावत मुझे याद आती है कि ज्यों ज्यों दवा की मर्ज बढ़ता गया। जनसंख्या को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने जितने भी तरीके खोजे हैं, जितने भी कृत्रिम तरीके ईजाद किये हैं जितने भी साधन अपनाये है वे अभी तक कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं। अगर इसके अच्छे परिणाम निकले होते तो आज जनसंख्या में हमें कमी हुई दिखाई देती। लेकिन परिणाम उल्टा हो रहा है। जनसंख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती चली जा रही है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि परिवार नियोजन की जो योजनायें आप की हैं, उन पर आप पुनर्विचार करें और देखें कि कहां पर दोष हैं, कहां पर कमियां हैं और उन दोषों को और उन कमियों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें ताकि यह काम आगे बढ़ सके।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां पर साधन विहीन लोग रहते हैं, दरिद्र लोग रहते हैं, गरीब लोग रहते हैं, उन के लिये इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि दवा दारू का अच्छा प्रबन्ध हो। और जो देश हैं जैसे इंगलैंड है जिस के बारे में अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि वहां पर इस बात की सरकार की तरफ से गारंटी है कि वह लोगों की हैल्थ की देखभाल करती है। और उस ने वहां कांट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ की सर्विस स्कीम चलाई है और लोगों को दूसरी बहुत सी सुविधायें दी हुई हैं, उसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में भी कोई व्यवस्था हो ताकि लोगों के इलाज की जिम्मेवारी सरकार पर हो : माननीय सदस्यों ने इस ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और मैं भी उन के स्वर में स्वर मिलाकर कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आप लोगों से टैक्स लेते हैं, पैसे लेते हैं तो आप का यह नैतिक कर्तव्य है कि आप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां पर अधिक जनसंख्या निवास करती है और जिन से कर ले कर आप सरकार चलाते हैं समस्त कार्यालय चलाते हैं, उसके स्वास्थ्य की तो गारंटी दें, उसके लिये तो मुफ्त और सस्ते इलाज की व्यवस्था करें।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, उन पर माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे और जनता को आश्वासन देंगे कि सरकार उन के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिये सब कुछ करने को तैयार हैं और करेगी। आज की सरकार और कुछ नहीं कर सकती है तो इतना तो कर ही सकती है कि जनता के स्वास्थ्य को ठीक करे। मैं आशा करता कि इस ओर कोई ठोस पग उठाया जाये।

श्री मोहन नायक (गजम—रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में जो विचार हो रहा है उस में एक बात के ऊपर कोई भी नहीं बोला है, जोकि भारत के लिये बड़ी जरूरी चीज है। मेरा मतलब मेहतर समस्या से है। मेहतर जाति ऐसी है जोकि नेशन के स्वास्थ्य को बनाने और उन को ताकतवर रखने के

[श्री मोहन नायक]

लिये जीवन भर काम करती है । मगर उन लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिये सरकार की तरफ से कुछ नहीं होता है । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि स्वाधीनता के पूर्व मेहतर समस्या जैसी थी वैसी ही स्वाधीनता के १३ वर्षों बाद भी बनी हुई है । मैं ने देखा कि मेहतर लोग दिन भर मैला उठाते हैं । मेहतरों से उन का हर वक्त का सम्बन्ध है । हम को देखने से पता चलता है कि ९५ परसेन्ट मेहतर किसी न किसी रोग से ग्रस्त हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि उन लोगों के रोग को हटाने के लिये हमारा स्वास्थ्य विभाग कुछ नहीं करता है । यह भी बड़े दुःख की बात है कि सरकार की तरफ से भी जो मेहतरों की बस्ती बनाई जाती है वह ऐसी जगह पर बनाई जाती है जहां पर कि शहर की तमाम गन्दगी इकट्ठा की जाती है । मैं ने कई बार यहां कहा है कि मेहतर लोगों की बस्ती अलग न बनाई जाये । अगर मेहतर कालोनी अलग बनाई जायेगी तो चिर दिन के लिये यह जाति लोगों से अलग हो जायेगी । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लोग शपथ लेते हैं कि हम गांधी जी को मानते हैं, लेकिन हम गांधी जी की वाणी का व्यवहार तो करते हैं परन्तु हमारी जो नीति है वह बिल्कुल गांधी जी की वाणी से उलटी है, हम उस से उलटा काम करते हैं । मेहतरों के लिये एक एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनाई गई है । इस कमेटी ने भी सिफारिश की है कि यह बहुत गलत बात है कि मेहतरों की कालोनी अलग बनाई जाये । मगर जहां पर सवर्ण लोगों के घर हैं वहां पर मेहतरों के घर क्यों न बनाये जायें ? आप देखेंगे कि मेहतर लोगों के जो बच्चे हैं वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा बीमार रहते हैं । हरिजन उत्थान के लिये हम बहुत कोशिश करते हैं मगर मेहतरों की समस्या जो आज जैसे है वह वैसी ही रह जायेगी तो दस वर्षों के बाद भी यह मेहतर मेहतर ही रह जायेंगे । यह कलङ्क कभी भी देश से दूर नहीं होगा । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर सरकार की नेशन के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा करने की इच्छा है तो पहले मेहतर के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा कीजिये ।

मैं ने दिल्ली में भी देखा है कि जो मेहतर पाखाना साफ करते हैं उन को पाखाने कमाने के बाद हाथ धोने के लिये साबुन भी नहीं मिलता है । जिस कपड़े को पहन कर वह मैला साफ करता है उसी को पहन कर खाना भी खाता है । मैं एक बार ताल-कटोरा गार्डेन में मेहतरों की बस्ती देखने गया था वहां भी यही हालत थी । आप देखेंगे कि यहां पर १२, १४ या १५ मंजिल के बड़े बड़े महल हैं, पार्लियामेंट हाउस है, राष्ट्रपति भवन है । उन्हीं के पास मेहतरों की झोंपड़ियां भी हैं । आप को उन को देख कर दुःख होगा कि सब को निर्मल करने वालों के घर कैसे हैं । यह क्या हमारी सरकार के लिये लज्जा की बात नहीं है । अगर इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा तो देश के स्वास्थ्य विभाग का अर्थ ही क्या है ?

मैं आप से बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर म्यूनिसिपैलिटी है या कारपोरेशन है, उधर हम देखते हैं कि स्कूल में जाने वाले मेहतरों के लड़कों और लड़कियों का पर-सेन्टज बहुत कम है । देहात में जो मेहतर हैं उन के बच्चे तो कुछ जाते हैं । लेकिन जो काम नहीं करते हैं, वे ही जाते हैं । टाउन में रहने वाले मेहतरों के बच्चे ज्यादा नहीं जाते हैं । इस का कारण क्या है ? मैं ने और मेरे बहुत से भाइयों ने इस की गवेषणा की है । इस का कारण यह है कि बच्चे के मां और बाप दोनों ही काम पर चले जाते हैं, और अगर घर में तीन बच्चे हैं, एक २ साल का दूसरा ४ साल या ५ साल का और तीसरा ७ या ८ साल का तो जो ७ या ८ साल का बच्चा होता है, जोकि स्कूल जा सकता है, वह दूसरे दो बच्चों को सम्भालता है । इसलिये उन बच्चों के मां बाप अपने लड़कों

को पढ़ने के लिये स्कूल नहीं जाने देते । मैं ने उस बच्चे से पूछा कि तुम स्कल क्यों नहीं जाते ? वह बोला कि मां बाप दोनों ही काम पर चले जाते हैं, अगर वे मुझे स्कूल भेजेंगे तो घर पर बच्चों को कौन संभालेगा ? उन की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रतिबन्धक है । मैं ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से भी निवेदन किया कि अगर वे मेहतर लोगों की उन्नति चाहते हैं, उन को पढ़ाना लिखाना चाहते हैं तो हर एक मेहतर बस्ती में बच्चों के पालन के लिये एक । शशु संरक्षण केन्द्र बनाया जाये जिस में अगर बड़े बड़े बच्चे स्कल चले जायें और घर में छोटे छोटे बच्चे हों तो वहां पर उन की देख भाल की जाये । हमारे स्वास्थ्य विभाग का यह दायित्व है कि वह इस के लिये प्रयत्न करे ।

जो मेहतर जीवन भर काम करते हैं, उन की ६० या ७० वर्ष की उम्र हो जाने पर उन को काम से हटा दिया जाता है, लेकिन उन के लिये कोई पेंशन नहीं होती है । भारत में बहुत से कामों को करने वालों को पेंशन दी जाती है लेकिन जिन से यह काम लिया जाता है, जिस के लिये कहा जाता है कि एसेन्शल सर्विस है, जो अगर स्ट्राइक करेंगे तो अरेस्ट कर लिये जायेंगे, उन के लिये कुछ नहीं है । जब वे काम छोड़ते हैं तो उन को एसेनशल सर्विस के प्रिविलेजेज कोई नहीं मिलते हैं । उन को पेंशन नहीं दी जाती, उन को ड्रेस नहीं दी जाती, भले ही एसेन्शल सर्विस में उन को अरेस्ट कर लिया जाता है । यह उन पर अन्याय किया जाता है । मैं ने पुरी में देखा है कि बहुत से मेहतर बूढ़े होने पर भीख मांगते हैं जिन्हों ने जीवन भर मेहतर का काम किया है । जगन्नाथ पुरी के मन्दिर के पास मैं ने उन को भीख मांगते देखा है । मैं ने पूछा कि तुम भीख क्यों मांगते हो ? तो उन्हों ने कहा कि क्या करें ? मेरी उम्र ज्यादा हो गई और काम छूट गया । मेरे यहां बहू है, बच्चे हैं, सब है, उन को खाना नहीं मिलता, तब क्या किया जाये । भीख ही मांगता हूं । यह हमारे देश के लिये बड़ी लज्जा की बात है । मैं स्वास्थ्य विभाग से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा करना उस का कर्तव्य है जिन के ऊपर देश के स्वास्थ्य का दायित्व है । जिन आदमियों को नेशन की रक्षा करनी है उन की पहले उन्नति होनी चाहिये ।

मैं देखता हूं कि स्कैवेंजर्स एम्क्वायरी कमेटी ने भी सिफारिश की है कि मैला सिर पर ले जाना गैर कानूनी है । मैं भी मानता हूं कि यह बहुत खराब बात है । मगर मैं यह भी देखता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से जो पाखाने बनाये जाते हैं वे ऐसे तरीके से बनाये जाते हैं कि आदमी को सिर पर ही उसे उठा कर ले जाना पड़ता है । अगर कोई प्राइवेट तरीके से मकान बनाये और पाखाना इस तरह से बनाये कि मेहतरों को सिर पर पाखाना ले जाना पड़े, तब तो बात दूसरी है लेकिन सरकार जो मकान बनवाती है, जो फ्लैट्स बनवाती है उन में भी उसी तरीके के पाखाने बनते हैं । लोगों को फोर्स किया जाता है कि वे अपने सिर पर पाखाना उठायें । इसलिये इस तरह का कानून बनाना चाहिये कि जहां पर भी मकान बनाया जाये, जब म्युनिसिपैलिटी या कारपोरेशन उन को पास करे तो उस में यह चीज होनी चाहिये कि सब जगह फ्लश के सैट्रिन्स बनाये जायें । मैं ने स्टेट में हैल्थ मिनिस्टर से इंटरव्यू लिया । मैं ने उन से कहा कि देश में ऐसा कानून बनाया जाये कि पाखाने इस तरह से बनाये जायें कि किसी को मैला न उठाना पड़े । उन्हों ने बड़ी सहानुभूति दिखाई लेकिन कहा कि अगर ऐसा हो जावेगा तो बहुत से लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे । उन्हों ने कहा कि अगर यह काम बन्द हो जावेगा तो बहुत से लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे । मैं ने उन से कहा कि यह आप सहानुभूति नहीं दिखाते मगर एक आदमी को मैला उठाये

[श्री मोहन नायक]

के लिये मजबूर करते हैं । यह तो एक प्रकार का पाप है । मैं ने कहा कि चाहे ये लोग मर जायें लेकिन इस प्रकार का कानून बना दिया जाय । भारत में केवल मैला साफ करने वाले ही नहीं रहते हैं । यहां ४३ करोड़ आदमी रहते हैं । अगर उन को जिन्दा रहने के लिये कोई काम मिल सकता है तो इन मैला उठाने वालों को भी काम मिल सकता है । ये काम करने वाले लोग है और उन के हाथों में ताकत है । जब तक मैला उठाने के काम को घृणित नही माना जायेगा तब तक देश में एक ऐसी जाति रहेगी जिस का काम इतना गन्दा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस के लिये कानून बनना चाहिये ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । उड़ीसा में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की बहुत जरूरत है । वहां हालत यह है कि बहुत से अस्पतालों में तो तीन तीन चार चार साल से डाक्टर ही नहीं हैं । बंगाल मे दो सौ या तीन सौ डाक्टर लिये हैं तब भी बहुत से अस्पताल ऐसे हैं जहां पर डाक्टर नहीं है और उन में चाबी लगी हुई है । कोई २०० दवाखाने ऐसे हैं जिन में डाक्टर नही हैं । मैडीसिन्स भी सप्लाई नहीं की जातीं । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उड़ीसा में ज्यादा से ज्यादा मैडीकल कालेज खोले जायें । उड़ीसा में सिर्फ एक ही मैडीकल कालिज है कटक में और दूसरी शाखा है बुला में । हमारे यहां बरमपुर में लोग जमीन देने के लिये तैयार हैं और कंट्रीब्यूशन भी देने को तैयार हैं अगर वहां एक मैडीकल कालिज स्थापित किया जाये । आज उड़ीसा के लोगों की स्वास्थ्य रक्षा के लिये कम से कम चार मैडीकल कालिजों की जरूरत है जिन में कि हम उड़ीसा के अस्पतालों के लिये डाक्टर तैयार कर सकें । हम को बराबर अन्य प्रान्तों से डाक्टर बुलाने पड़ते हैं ।

उड़ीसा में मैटरनिटी सेंटर भी हैं । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट जब कोई स्कीम बनाती है तो यह नहीं देखती कि उस की परिणति क्या होगी । मैं दो तीन मैटरनिटी सेंटर्स से संबंधित हूं । लोगों ने ५० पर सेंट कांट्रिब्यूशन दिया और उन के लिये मकान बना हुआ है लेकिन वहां काम करने के लिये कोई दाई नहीं है । मेरा निवेदन है कि मकान के लिये रुपया देने के पहले सरकार को यह तो सोचना चाहिये कि यह सेंटर चलेगा किस प्रकार । पहले उस को चलाने के लिये भी स्कीम बनाई जानी चाहिये । लेकिन सिर्फ मकान बनाने की योजना बना देते हैं और यह नहीं देखते कि किस तरह चलेगा । हम ने देखा है कि दो दो तीन तीन मकान बने हैं, लोग उन की खिड़कियां और किवाड़ निकाल कर ले गये हैं सिर्फ घर खड़ा है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि उड़ीसा में ज्यादा मैडीकल सहायता देने के लिये सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

श्री राम सहाय तिवारी (खजुराहो) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हैल्थ मन्त्रालय के बारे में काफी चर्चा हुई और आज इस मन्त्रालय के बजट पर विचार किया जा रहा है । देशवासियों का स्वस्थ होना बहुत जरूरी है । जो मनुष्य स्वस्थ जीवन व्यतीत करता है वह सुखी है ।

अभी हमारे मित्र अवस्थी जी ने कहा कि इस राज्य के समय में लोगों को न दवा मिलती है, न भोजन मिलता है और न पानी मिलता है यह बड़े शर्म की बात है । उन्होंने यह ऐसी चीज कही जो कि उचित नहीं है । मैं यह मानता हूं कि अगर जीवन निरोग न हो तो वह बेकार हो जाता है । तुलसीदास जी ने रामायण में राम-राज्य की कल्पना करते हुए एक चौपाई इस प्रकार कही है :

दैहिक, दैविक, भौतिक तापा,
राम राज काहू नहीं व्यापा ।

यानी राम के राज में लोगों को शारीरिक या दैवी यातनाएं नहीं मिलती थीं और अगर इस प्रकार के कष्ट होते भी थे तो उनका उपाय

था। इसमें सन्देह नहीं हमारी सरकार ने भी इन कष्टों को दूर करने के लिये आज काफी उपाय किए हैं। काम चल रहा है। जब मैं आंकड़ों को देखता हूं तो मानना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य में काफी उन्नति हुई है, हमारे यहां मृत्यु संख्या १०·६ है और जन्म संख्या २५–६ है। तो इससे स्पष्ट है कि मृत्यु संख्या पर कण्ट्रोल हुआ है गोकि यह बहुत कम है। आज इस देश में मनुष्य की औसत आयु ४२ साल की है जब कि दस साल पहले कोई २७ या २८ साल की औसत आयु थी। लेकिन यह भी नाकाफी है क्योंकि दूसरे देशों में, जैसे अमरीका और इंग्लैण्ड आदि में औसत आयु ६० और ७० वर्ष है। फिर भी हमारे यहां उन्नति हुई है और धीरे धीरे काम आगे बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन यह सही है कि जितना काम होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हुआ है।

बड़े बड़े कसबों में, बड़े बड़े शहरों में और राजधानियों में बड़े बड़े अस्पताल खुले हैं। अभी यहां टी० बी० का जिक्र हो रहा था। इस सिलसिले में मैं अपने यहां का जिक्र कर दूं। हमारे यहां नौगांव में एक टी० बी० का अस्पताल खोला गया। वह गांव के नजदीक था। तो हमारे विरोधी भाइयों ने इसके विरुद्ध इतना आन्दोलन किया कि हजारों आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए और झगड़ा हुआ। आखिर वह अस्पताल गांव के पास खोल दिया गया, उसमें ११८ मरीज रह सकते हैं और उनकी दवादारू होती है। अगर अस्पताल खोलने का प्रयास किया जाता है तो सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन होने लगता है और जब कहीं अस्पताल नहीं होता है तो कहा जाता है कि आपने अस्पताल नहीं खोला। तो ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं अपने हैल्थ मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि जो उन्होंने किया है वह बहुत अच्छा किया है। आपने बड़े बड़े शहरों में और बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर टी० बी० के अस्पताल खोले हैं लेकिन देहात में जहां देश की ७५ और ८० प्रतिशत जनता रहती है वहां नहीं खोले हैं। और जब देहात के लोग इन अस्पतालों में आते हैं तो डाक्टर उनको नहीं देखते क्योंकि उनको शहर के आदमियों से ही फुरसत नहीं होती। शहर के आदमी अधिकतर बीमार होते हैं क्योंकि उनको दवा की चाट हो गयी है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि देहातों के लिए दवा का प्रबन्ध किया जाए। ऐसा नहीं है कि वहां कोई दवा का प्रबन्ध है ही नहीं आज भी वहां आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाएं चलती हैं। ये इतनी सरल और सीधी दवाएं हैं कि इनसे बहुत कम दाम में इलाज किया जा सकता है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि आप इन दवाओं के पैम्फलैट तैयार करा कर बंटवायें ताकि लोग उनसे लाभउठा सकें। बहुत से उपचार तो बिना पैसे के किये जा सकते हैं, जैसे हमारे यहां कहा जाता है :

हर्रा, पन्था, निद्रा, वारि,
अजीर्ण व्याधि का हो संहार।

यानी हर्रे खाने से, चलने से, सोने से और पानी पीने से अजीर्ण रोग दूर हो जाता है। तो इस प्रकार की चीजें प्रचलित थीं कि बिना पैसा खर्च किए इलाज हो सकता है। लेकिन जब अंग्रेज यहां आए तब से इस प्रकार की दवाओं का लोप होता गया।

आपकी अंग्रेजी दवाइयों का बोलबाला हो गया है और लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये उन पर खर्च होने लगे हैं। अगर आप उसका आधा रुपया भी देशी दवाइयों पर खर्च करने लगें तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में काफी प्रगति कर सकता है और यहां के लोगों का स्वास्थ्य बहतर हो सकता है।

श्रीमन्, एक निवेदन मैं आपके द्वारा मिनिस्टर साहब से करना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि जहां के पानी से वायु से शीत से गरमी से और मिट्टी से हमारा शरीर बना है वहां पैदा होने वाली दवा हमारे वास्ते ज्यादा मुफीद साबित हो सकती है। अब हम भारतवासियों का शरीर चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान की वायु, शीत और गरमी से बना है इसलिये वह देशी जड़ी बूटियां और दवाइयां जो यहां

[श्री राम सहाय तिवारी]

की वायु, मिट्टी, सर्दी और गरमी में पैदा होती हैं उनके मुकाबले वह अंग्रेजी दवायें जो कि इंग्लैण्ड से बन कर आती हैं और जहां कि वायु, गरमी और सर्दी सब कुछ हमारे यहां से भिन्न है, हमारे लिये उतनी फायदेमन्द साबित नहीं हो सकती हैं।

लेकिन श्रीमन्, निवेदन इसमें यह है कि जो हमारे औषधालय हैं वह बड़ी तनख्वाह पाने वाले अंग्रेजी दवा वालों के नीचे रह कर काम करते हैं। अंग्रेजी दवा वाले हैड होते हैं और हम उनके असिस्टेंट होते हैं और जाहिर है कि असिस्टेंट वगैर हैड के हुक्म और इजाजत के आगे नहीं चल सकता। अब हैड अपनी सरदारी को छोड़ना नहीं चाहते और नतीजा इसका यह है कि वह अंग्रेजी सिस्टम आफ मेडिसन को लगातार बढ़ावा देते हैं और हर तरह से उनको प्रोत्साहन देते रहते हैं। वे आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी की कोई कद्र नहीं करते और न उनका सम्मान करते हैं। इसलिये निवेदन यह है कि जो समितियां आप बनायें उनमें देशी दवा वालों को देशी वैद्यों को ही ज्यादातर रक्खें, एलोपैथिक वालों को भी रक्खें लेकिन देशी दवा वालों का प्रतिनिधित्व अधिक रक्खें और देशी दवाओं के बारे में अनुसन्धान करायें और आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी को प्रोत्साहन दें और मुझे विश्वास है कि वे इस प्रकार उनकी अपेक्षा इस कामको अधिक अच्छी तरह से सम्पन्न कर सकते हैं।

थोड़ा सा मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि जो भी दवाएं हमारे यहां पैदा होती हैं उन पर आपने इतना टैक्स लगा रक्खा है कि उनको पनपना मुश्किल हो गया है। आपने यहां तक कर दिया है कि मैडिसिनल ऐंड टायलेट-प्रिपरेशंस (एक्साइज ड्यूटी) १९५५ के द्वारा आसव अरिष्टों पर ३ रुपया प्रति गैलन का टैक्स लगा दिया है जिसकी कि वजह से लोगों ने उसका बनाना बन्द कर दिया है। यह टैक्स इसलिए उस पर लगा दिया गया कि यह शराब की ऐसी चीज है। अब श्रीमन्, दवाई कोई शौक के लिए नहीं खाई जाती है अपितु दवाई जब शरीर को दुःख होता है, कष्ट होता है और व्याधि हो जाती है तब शरीर को ठीक करने के लिए खाई जाती है और यदि आप उन आवश्यक दवाओं को न पनपने दें तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है गोकि अब सरकार ने ३ रुपये के बजाय वह टैक्स घटा कर पौने दो रुपया प्रति गैलन कर दिया है। ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी कम कर दी है। लेकिन अभी भी उस पर ड्यूटी कायम है और शेष टैक्स पहले से है। जब तक सरकार हमारे यहां की दवाओं के निर्यात का काम अपने हाथ में न ले और उनको बाहर निर्यात करने में बढ़ावा और प्रोत्साहन न दे तब तक वह देशी दवाएं चल नहीं सकती है। आज देश के लिए इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि हम जनसाधारण के लिए सस्ता इलाज मुहय्या करें और वह इन देशी दवाओं के जरिए ही संभव हो सकता है। आप कब तक अंग्रेजी दवाओं और हस्पतालों पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते रहेंगे? अब हमारे डाक्टर्स जो कि बी० एस० सी० और एम० एस० सी० और दूसरे डिग्री कोर्स ४, ४ और ५, ५ साल के पास करके निकलते हैं तो वह अंग्रेजी डाक्टर्स देहात में जाना पसन्द नहीं करते है। देहात में उनको बढ़िया मकान नहीं मिलता है, वहां पर उनके लिए कार मोटर नहीं होती है और बिजली भी वहां पर नहीं होती है और वे गांवों में जाकर बसना और जनता की सेवा करना ही नहीं चाहते है। आप उनको बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें देकर यहां शहर में पालते रहते है लेकिन गांवों की पहले के समान उपेक्षा होती रहती है। इसलिए आज आवश्यक हो गया है कि देहातों में देशी चिकित्सा के कार्य को आप फैलायें, उसका वहां पर प्रसार करें ताकि हर घर में जो देशी दवाएं और जड़ी बूटियां सुलभ होती है उनका ग्रामीण जनता सही तौर से उपयोग करना सीख ले।

आपने अभी इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में देशी दवाओं के लिए ५ करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि रक्खी है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि देशी दवाओं के लिए, आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी के लिए एक वर्ष के लिए एक करोड़ रुपया होगा जबकि अंग्रेजी चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए और अंग्रेजी अस्पतालों के लिए ३४५ करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि रक्खी है। अब देशी और अंग्रेजी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर आपने रक्खा है। जो इलाज ८० फीसदी आदमियों के लिए हो उसके लिए आपने केवल १ करोड़ रुपये एक साल में प्रोवाइड किये हैं, पांच साल में ५ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करेंगे जबकि केवल २० फीसदी आदमियों के वास्ते जो कि शहरों में आपके पास उठने बैठने वाले होते हैं, हमारे जैसे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स हुए और कुछ आफिसर्स हुए उनके लिए आपने ३४५ करोड़ रुपये रक्खे हैं और मुझे कहने पर विवश होना पड़ता है कि आपने यह अन्तर करके न्याय नहीं किया है। आपको न्याय करना चाहिए।

बिक्रीकर के बारे में मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान सरकार ने सारे बिक्रीकर को बन्द कर दिया है और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों को साउंड करेंगे तो हर एक राज्य सरकार इस बात को मानने को तैयार हो जायेगी और वे अपने यहां से देशी दवाओं पर बिक्रीकर को हटा देंगी।

आपको देशी चिकित्सा के लिए जगह-जगह कालिजेज खोलने चाहिएं ताकि देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति का विकास हो और वह प्रगति करे। भारत की पुरानी चिकित्सा आयुर्वेदिक है जिसका कि आधार वैज्ञानिक सिद्धान्तों पर है और यह केवल मनोवैज्ञानिक ही नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में आप अवश्य ध्यान दें और देशी दवाओं को प्रोत्साहन दें, ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है।

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): Let me discuss some of the aspects of the dispensaries in Delhi, New Delhi, which go by the name of the Contributory Health Service Scheme. I have read the report, and there I find that a rosy picture has been painted. It is high time we took a realistic view of these dispensaries, without being too theoretical, because we intend to extend the scheme to various part of the country.

Before the treatment of the patient, the trouble arises as to whether the patient is in a fit condition to go the dispensary. The relatives of the patient have, almost on solemn affirmation, to inform the doctor that the patient is in an absolutely bed-ridden condition; otherwise, the doctor will not go to the home of the patient. But there is one stage when the patient might not be in a position to go, though he is not absolutely bed-ridden. Then, what will be his fate? In that ailing condition, the relative has to take him or her to the dispensary. In this context, incidentally I might say here that the family consists, according to the Government of India, and as is also the practical condition, of the husband, wife and the children.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Husband, wife and legitimate children It is there.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Our ever-watchful Estate Office says if any relative other than the husband, wife and children—legitimate children, as my hon. friend corrects me—remains the allottee has to take permission from the Estate Office; otherwise, the allottee is committing an offence.

Be that as it may, if the husband or the wife is ill, what happens? Let me take the instance that the wife is ill. The husband has to take the wife to the dispensary. First of all, he has to stand in a queue, and ultimately when he reaches the clerk, the clerk will decide by which doctor the wife will be treated. And he gives a slip. There is distribution of the patients among two or four doctors. Then, the patient's relative has to stand in a queue for

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getting the medicine. It is a wonder that there is some made-to-order medicine, that there are some liquids and some tablets, and the doctor has to prescribe within those prescribed limits. He cannot go beyond that. I do not know how that is possible in treating a patient. My information is that one doctor from West Bengal lost his service because he did not want to abide by these rules. He knew full well that to treat the patient, such and such a medicine was required. How could he prescribe from this made-to-order medicine? Then he takes the medicine.

15 hrs.

It sometimes happens that the doctor thinks that the patient should be treated by a specialist. He refers the patient to the specialist. The C.H.S. is affiliated to certain hospitals, the Safdarjang Hospital or the Willingdon Hospital. The patient is to go to that hospital only to hear that it is not the day of the particular specialist and that he should come the next day. The result is that the patient remains unattended up to the next day. Then, the specialist prescribes the medicine. Again, the patient has to come back to the dispensary to take the medicine. A wonderful procedure!

What happens in the night? A doctor remains in charge. He is a human being. Naturally, he goes to some club or to the house of a friend leaving intimation with his people that he has gone to treat a patient. If any genuine patient requires the help of the doctor he will not get it because the doctor has gone out. These are all my practical experience. I am not speaking from imagination. I have seen all these things.

In the case of a patient in serious condition at dead of night, when the doctor is woken up from his slumber, naturally, he will question whether the patient is in a position to come to his place or not. If the person insists and if the doctor goes to the house of the patient and sees that he is in a position to come to his place, he says that he had been intentionally disturbed in his sleep. In that case the employee has to face disciplinary action from his office.

I submit another thing. On the card the pay of the employee is written.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is very bad.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Delhi is a wonderful place. Here aristocracy and respectability attaches with the quarter—in what type of quarter one lives. That determines the amount of respectability he is entitled to.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is true.

Shri Subiman Ghose: If the pay is written in the card, it can be seen at once whether he is a class IV or a class III servant, or whether he is a section officer. Naturally, human frailty being what it is, they will pay more attention to the section officer than to an officer of Class IV or Class III

Another thing which I have failed to understand is this. In the case of employees getting more than Rs. 800/- per month, they are entitled to go to the specialist direct without any reference to the C.H.S.

We began experimenting with truth; and now we are experimenting with socialism. This is the type of socialism we are making an experiment with that the employee who gets more than Rs. 800 can go direct to the specialist while the other Class IV servant cannot.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Can a Member of Parliament go straight?

Shri Subiman Ghose: Perhaps not. I have got a wonderful experience with the dispensary even in Parliament. I have learnt that in this dispensary there are some medicines like the Entro Vioform tablets which are used for the treatment of dysentery. But we are told that this dispensary is for

emergent purposes and these tablets are kept for emergency purposes. I fail to understand what kind of emergency is contemplated. A Member of Parliament will create an emergent situation and then get the medicine. I will be grateful to the Ministry if they can give a clarification as to what kind of emergency they contemplate before an M.P. can get this medicine.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Sir, may I just ask for a clarification from the hon. Member? Is not this dispensary a first-aid post? It is not a regular dispensary from where you can take medicines home.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Madam, you are going outside your jurisdiction. You have not understood anything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. All speaking should be directed towards the Chair.

Shri Subiman Ghose: She is going outside her jurisdiction. The Entro Vioform tablets are kept for an emergency. It is not a first-aid post. Just try to understand before you stand up.

The next point is this. The Ministry has stated that the patients are treated within half an hour—70 per cent. of the patients. We are accustomed to details and the working out of averages. One has to take a stand in the queue to be told by the clerk that he will be treated by such and such doctor. Then, he will have to take another stand in the queue for the doctor and he will prescribe the medicine. Then the person will have to go to the medicine queue. Are all these finished within 30 minutes? If this is at all anything, it is, in the language of Winston Churchill, 'terminological inexactitude'. It cannot be a practical thing. Everything cannot be finished within half an hour. Nor are 70 per cent. of the patients treated in this maner. It is only working out of averages. They have not taken a practical view of the peak period and the non-peak period.

What is the fate of the employees? If he goes with his wife to the dispensary, his children remain without food. Without food he cannot go to office in time. If he goes late to office, after one or two days, his officer will roar out that such kind of short leave cannot be allowed. The empolyee is between the evil and the deep sea. But for C.H.S. a rosy picture has been painted.

Take the case of the doctor. He is practically in the position of hewer of wood and drawer of water. He has not got any future. He has got to tie himself down to some knid of made to order medicine. He has no future before him and the result is he moves in a mechanical way. I do not know how the ebb and flow of the life's stream can be tied down to the apron strings of some fixed rules. The Ministry should give a clarification for this. I say that this C.H.S. is a dismal failure. It has no redeeming feature, either with the patients or with the doctors.

The suggestion is this. Here in Delhi we have some autonomous bodies created by Government; and they have adopted a process of treatment. They have appointed some doctors areawise. The employee goes to the doctor and the doctor treats him. If the doctor thinks that the patient requires hospitalisation, then he refers the case to the hospital. The autonomous body takes charge of the treatment and pays the full amount to the doctor and the hospital. If this is possible for the autonomous bodies created by Government, then, I fail to understand why it is not possible for the Government itself to do that.

The hon. Minister was saying when my hon. friend Shri Kodiyan was speaking that he, if specific cases were brought to his notice, will answer them. Here I am making a present of some correspondence to the hon. Minister. The employees of the Central Drug Stores, Calcutta get one pay-scale while all the other institutions in India under the Ministry of Health

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get a different scale. I read the correspondence of one M.P. with the Minister.

> "The place of duty is the same; the Ministry under which the laboratories are working is the same and the duties and responsibilities are identical; and yet the Laboratory Assistants of the Central Drugs Laboratory have been given considerably lower scales of pay."

This correspondence has been going on from 1959 up to this date and the last letter is dated 14.12.60. Even then, it has not produced results. The Ministry has neither given a go-bye to it and said that they would not get anything nor has it done the barest justice to these employees.

I want one clarification regarding the family planning. The case of a particular patient came to my knowledge. She was going to be the mother of the 9th child. She did not want to become a mother in future. When the doctor was told about this, the doctor said: "Well, she has given birth to nine children very peacefully and there is no danger to her life; therefore, there should be no operation." If this is the state of things, I fail to understand how family planning will be successful. It cannot be successful unless Government takes action to put a stop to all the nursing-homes that are growing up one by one in all parts of the country. I do not know much about the other parts. But in West Bengal, there is mushroom growth of the family planning centres. If the Government has to take effective steps, they should consider all these matters.

सुश्री मणिबेन पटेल (आनन्द): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां दिल्ली शहर और नई दिल्ली में जो पानी नलों के द्वारा पीने को मिलता है, उसके रिजर्वायर जहां हैं, मुझको ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर को जाकर उनको देखना चाहिये । मेरे पास बहुत शिकायतें आई हैं कि वह जगह जितनी स्वच्छ होनी चाहिये उतनी स्वच्छ नहीं है । मेरी इच्छा थी कि डिबेट शुरू होने के पहले मैं स्वयम् वहां जा कर उनको देखूं, परन्तु मुझे मौका ही नहीं मिला क्योंकि मैं कुछ दिनों के लिये बाहर गई थी । मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहती हूं कि जो पानी के रिजर्वायर हैं उनको देखने की जरूरत है ।

हम लोग यहां पर फैमिली प्लैनिंग पर भी काफी खर्च कर रहे हैं । आपकी मर्जी है आपको खर्च करना हो तो खर्च कीजिये, लेकिन मेरी राय में उससे लोगों का नैतिक अधःपतन ही हो रहा है । अगर उसका आधा पैसा भी देहातों में लोगों को स्वच्छ पानी मिले, इसके लिये खर्च किया जाये तो लोगों को ज्यादा लाभ होगा । लोगों का स्वास्थ्य ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और देहात के लोग काफी बच सकेंगे ।

अपने देश में सिर्फ ऐलोपैथी ही नहीं, परन्तु आयुर्वेद, होमियोपैथी और यूनानी दवाओं का भी काफी लाभ लोग लेते हैं । ऐलोपैथिक इतनी महंगी है कि हमारे यहां के सब लोग उस तक पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं । वे इतना पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं और डाक्टर हमारे देहातों में जाना नहीं चाहते हैं । डाक्टरी की शिक्षा पाने में कितना खर्च होता है ? लड़के मां-बाप का पैसा भी खर्च करते हैं, या विद्यार्थी स्कालरशिप्स लेकर यूनिवर्सिटी में डाक्टर बनने में काफी पैसा खर्च करते हैं । उतना पैसा तो वह कमाना चाहते हैं । यह सीधी बात है और इसमें कोई शिकायत हमारी नहीं हो सकती है । परन्तु वह अपने देश की यह परिस्थिति है तब खुद डाक्टर्स भी, मैं जानती हूं, कभी-कभी अपने-अपने परिवार के लिये कभी एलोपैथिक, कभी आयुर्वेदिक उपचार का उपयोग करते हैं । देश में ये सब चल रहा है । गरीब लोग सब

चीजों का लाभ उठा रहे हैं, और उनमें भी आखिर कोई शास्त्र तो है ही । ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि उसमें कोई शास्त्र नहीं है । तो जब यह सारी जनता के लाभ के लिये है और सरकार सब प्रकार के लोगों से कर भी लेती है तब वह सब प्रकार के उपचारों के लिये ठीक तरह से पैसा क्यों खर्च नहीं करना चाहती । आप ऐलोपैथी के ऊपर कितना पैसा खर्च करते हैं उसके संशोधन में कितना पैसा खर्च करते हैं और यूनानी, आयुर्वेद, होमियोपैथी और कुदरती उपचार के ऊपर कितना खर्च करते हैं ? इसके बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है । जब तक ऐलोपैथी में श्रद्धा रखने वाले डाक्टरों के पास यह काम रहेगा, वे इस कारोबार को देखेंगे, तब तक दूसरे जो शास्त्र हैं उनको कभी न्याय मिलने वाला नहीं है । जैसे हमारे यहां लेबर की ट्रेड यूनियन्स हैं उनसे ज्यादा ताकतवर हमारी मैडिकल ऐसोसियेशन्स कही जा सकती हैं । आप उनको डाग्मैटिक कहें या कुछ भी कहें लेकिन वे देखते हैं कि उनकी जो चीजें है उसमें कोई घुस न आये और उन का जो काम है वह चलता रहना चाहिये । और शास्त्र के लिये उनमें किसी प्रकार की सहानुभूति नहीं है । अब जामनगर आयुर्वेदिक इन्स्टिट्यूशन है, अगर उसके ऊपर आप कोई ऐलोपैथिक के पक्ष वाला आदमी बिठला दें, कोई ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टर बिठला दें तो मैं नहीं मानती कि उसके साथ कोई जस्टिस हो सकती है । अगर आप कहें कि अपने देश में कोई आयुर्वेद जानने वाला होशियार आदमी नहीं है, तो यह भी मानने के लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूं । काफी लोग यहां पर आयुर्वेद जानते हैं और उसके शास्त्र को उपयोग करने वाले और जानने वाले भी हैं । इस के बारे में भी आपको देखने की जरूरत है ।

जो दवायें ऐलोपैथिक की हैं वे बहुत महंगी हैं, और उनमें भी बहुत जोखिम है । उसमें कोई गड़बड़ नहीं होती है ऐसी बात नहीं है । कई ऐसी दवायें स्पूरिअस निकली हैं जोकि उस तरह की चीजें नहीं होती जो उन पर लिखा होता है, और उनसे काफी नुकसान होता है । छोटी-छोटी बातों के लिये हमारे देश में पेंसिलीन और माईसीन का उपयोग होता है । उनके नकली होने से काफी नुकसान होता है । परन्तु एच० जी० वेल्स ने सोल्जर्स और डाक्टर्स के बारे में लिखा है, उनकी किताब "मेडिकल मेन एण्ड सोल्जर्स" में लिखा है कि डाक्टर और सोल्जर्स दोनों को मर्डर करनेका लाइसेंस होता है । डाक्टर के हाथ से कोई मर जाये तो उसका हिसाब लगाने वाला कोई नहीं है, सोल्जर्स के हाथ से कोई मारा जाए तो उससे भी पूछा नहीं जाता । वे सही नियत से काम करते हैं यह ठीक है, उनकी नियत होती है लोगों को अच्छा करने की, परन्तु नकली ऐलोपैथिक दवाओं से काफी नुकसान होता है, नुकसान नहीं होता है ऐसा नहीं है । लेकिन मैं आयुर्वेद, यूनानी और होमियोपैथी को जानती हूं, कुदरती इलाज को भी जानती हूं । उनमें मैं समझती हूं कि कोई ऐसी तेज चीज नहीं है जिससे आदमी के जीवन को जोखिम हो । हां इन उपचारों में देर लग सकती है अच्छा होने में । परन्तु जब हमारे पास इतना पैसा नहीं है, हमारे पास इतनी साधन सामग्री नहीं है, हमारे डाक्टर देहातों में जाना नहीं चाहते, हम उनको वहां भेज नहीं सकते तो हम क्यों उन शास्त्रों का उपयोग न करें अपने देश में आरोग्य के लिये । खाली उड़ीसा में ही नहीं, हर स्टेट में यह परिस्थिति है कि आप डिस्पेन्सरीज के लिये पैसा सैंक्शन करें डिस्पेन्सरीज के लिये के कुछ पैसा खर्च भी करें, लेकिन देहात में जाने के लिये डाक्टर तैयार नहीं हैं । अब किसी-किसी जगह आप ने ऐसा किया है, किसी-किसी यूनिवर्सिटी ने, किसी किसी स्टेट ने यह किया है कि जब तक कोई विद्यार्थी मेडिकल परीक्षा देकर छः महीने तक देहात में प्रैक्टिस नहीं करेगा तब तक उसको डिग्री नहीं मिलेगी । इसमें भी मैं देखती हूं कि शहर के आस पास के जो गांव हैं, वहां जाने के लिये तरकीब की जाती है, कोशिश होती

[सुश्री मणिबेन पटेल]

है । दूर-दूर के गांवों में कोई जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । आपके पास ऐसा कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है कि आप उन को दूर-दूर के देहातों में भेज सकें । इसलिये मेरा यह कहना है कि जो हमारे शास्त्र हैं उनको भी उत्तेजन देना चाहिये और जैसे आप ऐलोपैथी में दिलचस्पी लेते हैं और उसके अस्पतालों के लिये आप धन देते हैं उतना ही ध्यान आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी और होमियोपैथी आदि के लिये देना चाहिये।

ड्रेनेज तो अच्छी चीज है । खुली नालियां न हों और अंडरग्राउंड ड्रेनेज रखा जाये तो बहुत अच्छा हो, परन्तु जो ड्रेनेज का पानी और मैला नदियों में फैंका जाता है यह बहुत गलत चीज है । इससे शहर तो अच्छा रहता है और शहर में आरोग्य भी रहता है परन्तु नदी में जो पानी फेंका जाता है उससे जो नीचे के देहात हैं वे खत्म हो जाते हैं, उनमें लोगों को तरह तरह के रोग हो जाते हैं और वह खत्म हो जाते हैं और देहात खत्म हो जाते हैं । इसलिये मेरी यह विनती है कि इसके बारे में कोई कानून बनना चाहिये कि कहीं भी किसी भी राज्य में ड्रेनेज का उस समय तक सैंक्शन न किया जाये जब तक कि उस के निकालने का पूरा बन्दोबस्त न किया जाय और गैस का उपयोग हो सके, और पानी को साफ करके, ट्रीट करके ही नदी में डाला जाय। इसके बारे में ठीक से और जल्दी से काम करना चाहिये ।

दिल्ली में बार बार पानी पोल्यूट होता है इसलिये सावधान रहने की कोशिश की जाती है और कभी कभी इसके बारे में अखबार में भी बात आती है । इसके लिये हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट ने एक ही रास्ता सोचा है । वह इतने जोर से क्लोरीनेशन करते हैं कि पानी पीना मुश्किल हो जाता है और उसका स्वाद ही खराब हो जाता है । परन्तु क्या यह सोचा जाता है कि इतना क्लोरीनेशन करने से पेट को क्या खराबी होती है और क्या नुक्सान होता है और उससे कितनी और बीमारियां पैदा होती हैं । इसके बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है । यही एक इसका उपाय नहीं है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्लोरीनेशन करो ।

हमारे यहां आसपास के जंगलों में अनेक वृक्ष और बेलें हैं जोकि दवा के काम में आ सकती हैं । तो मेरा तो यह कहना है कि दवा चाहे एलोपैथी की हो, या आयुर्वेदिक की हो या यूनानी की हो लेकिन वह महंगी नहीं होनी चाहिये । जो दवा एक आने में हो सकती है अगर वही दो रुपये में आती है तो उसको अच्छा माना जाता है । यह खयाल छोड़ देना चाहिये । जो दवा हमारे देश में बनी हो, सस्ती हो और लाभ कर सकती हो उसीको लेना चाहिये ऐसा मुझे लगता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया इस के लिये धन्यवाद ।

Shri Karmarkar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should like to say at the outset that I am grateful to the hon. Members who participated in this debate both for their information and their sobriety in respect of the comments which they have made. In fact, in the essence of things, if I were simply to take out the main basis of their comments, I should like to say that more or less I must agree with them, except in the case of two of my hon. friends whose observations I shall take first.

One of them, Sir, forgot that this was a debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Health Ministry, and made very relevant observations regarding a subject which was not quite relevant here. He must have reserved those observations when the Demands relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs came up for discussion. He was referring to the condition of sweepers. In entirely agree with him. But there is very little that I as the Minister of Health can do about it except to make their conditions wherever they are employed by us

as good as possible. I am yet to hear any complaints about the remuneration and service conditions of those that are in our service. If there are any complaints I should like to have them, and I need hardly assure him that apart from the fact that they deserve special treatment on account of the fact that they have been a submerged community justice requires that we should do just by them.

Regarding some of the points which my hon. friend Shri Jagdish Awasthi made, though he started with a thesis which I am not quite sure whether he appreciated himself on the facts, still I find on search one or two suggestions that are really interesting. For instance, he said-well, that could have been addressed to another audience because it is too much for this House to swallow this day—that under this Government:

न भर पेट खाने को मिलता है, और बीमार हो जाये तो न खाने को दवा मिलती है।

I am afraid he allowed himself to say that without exactly appreciating what it meant. I am prepared to take his point further with him and I should like to be educated if conditions have not improved in the least during the 13 years according to his thesis. Howsoever much we may be dissatisfied with our achievements—by saying "our" I do not mean the Government that is sitting on the Treasury Benches, because if the Government arrogates to itself all the credit or all the claims or merits for having achieved all this it would be entirely wrong—whatever little or much the country has achieved with this Government as its elected Government, there is no ground, in my opinion to feel despondent about the future. More could have been done If, we as a people, if our people as a whole had responded to the call with a greater sense of urgency. More could have happened if, whatever the people felt, there was an authoritarian regime. I agree if that was his thesis, that we as a people have not come up as much as we should in the field of health as in other matters. I myself have a feeling that on an average our people work two hours less a day than they ought to—my opinion or my wish is not going to make any difference because it is a matter of long habit. What is at the root of the prosperity or development in countries like Japan or Germany? Whether it is health, economy or any other field, it is the hard and relentless work that they have put in which has brought them prosperity. They have no time for politics. So long as they do not develop they say they have no leisure for anything. But some of us have leisure for everything else except constructive work. That is the difference between the progress of our country and their countries. Therefore, while I agree with him in the sense of disatisfaction regarding the progress made, I am not prepared to believe that we have not made some progress which would be a good stepping stone for the future, much more so in health.

It does not need anyone to tell us. One has only to walk round with open eyes. You can go to any village. I am prepared to go with him. I am prepared to request him to ask ten villagers about the position of malaria. Every villager knows about it because the villagers have suffered from it. Take the spleen rates, mortality rates or morbidity rates. I am not going to tire the House with statistics. It is quite obvious. In every district or town—I take that as a signal achievement—there is a greater number of people above the ages of 60 and 70 than could be seen 30 years ago. People are living for longer years now. It is not a mere mathematical formula when we say that as compared to 1947 today the average length of life has increased from 32 to 42. It is not a superstition. It is based on stark facts, because mortality has decreased, especially maternal and child mortality. I will just quote a figure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are the reasons?

Shri Karmarkar: The reasons are: better care—I am quite sure that my hon. friend has enough reasoning in him to tell him that if there is a result there must be a reasonable cause, and the only cause that could have improved the health of the people is that the people have adopted better health measures. That is the only cause. I cannot say any other cause. What I was saying was that in maternal mortality there has been a significant decrease as against infant mortality: I am subject to correction—from 135 per thousand, the mortality has come down to less than 100. In respect of better care, better health of the people, the position is better, and the people are developing better and better health habits due to better nutrition habits. But that is not to gainsay the fact that our country largely suffers from malnutrition and there is much to be done by way of improvement of health.

Take, for instance, the communicable diseases. It is no use being pessimistic, the pessimism being based on wrong facts. There is one thing which we can appreciate though not be proud of. There was recently the Ardh Kumbh Mela at Allahabad or Hardwar. There was a congregation of four million people, and not one single case of cholera occurred.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Four million or four lakhs?

Shri Karmarkar: I am right about that figure. It was 40 lakhs. It happens only once in six or twelve years, for which people come from all over India.

Dr. Melkote: This fact has been quoted by a British medical man, of the highest eminence, and he has given credit to India.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is why he has quoted it.

Shri Karmarkar: I am grateful to my hon. friend. I knew what the reaction would be, and therefore advisedly I did not mention the source. Dr. Melkote is not in the Treasury Benches, and whatever the Treasury Benches have regarding truthfulness, my hon. friends opposite will take them with too much of salt! I am very grateful for the interruption, because it was a British scientist who came to Allhabad, and he had not seen anything of that kind so far. I am not in a mood of self-complacency or self-praise, but from the national point of view, as from the human or the individual point of view, it is always good to have a correct appraisal of things. Now, when we come to the correct appraisal, what do we find? It is rather embarrassing. Success is sometimes embrassing.

I will tell you one of the difficulties in the way of the national malaria eradication programme. Our own people have almost forgotten one thing about malaria. Scientists tell us that when the people develop the sense of complacency about malaria, that is about the most dangerous period. As I pointed out, in regard to malaria eradication, ultimately, what we are doing is nothing wonderful. Prior to the second world war, there was something of control. But then, the idea was to follow sanitary measures by using what was called contact insecticides which would kill the mosquito straightway and things like that. They tried to eliminate mosquitoes with the result that there was less of malaria. That was good enough. But during the second world war and after the war, we came across certain very strong and potent insecticides like DDT, and now we turn to DDT which, as they say, is a good killer of mosquitoes. The residual insecticide retains its effect, after spraying is done for a few days, for sometime. Malaria is the result of a vicious cycle followed by the disease-carrying mosquito and the disease-carrying human. The mosquito bites the man and another innocent mosquito—innocent in the sense that it is non-poisonous—contacts the man and again the poison is carried away. What we are trying

to do is to study the mosquito habits when it sits down and takes the blood of the person, and between the poison-bearing mosquito and the mosquito to be killed, I think the humans are suffering and they are to be cured.

Everyone knows the morbidity due to malaria has lessened. At such a time, we are baffled in our efforts when people say, "Look, malaria is long past. You are all crazy and you deserve being put into the mental hospital. You say there is malaria. But what about bed-bugs, and the bed-bugs have proved resistant to DDT?" We have yet to find suitable remedies for the bed-bugs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Germexene.

Shri Karmarkar: I wish to add my hon. friend's name to our scientific advisers, because my scientific advisers do not give us easy advice off-hand! With regard to bed-bugs, I know from personal experience that they are resistant to efforts at killing them with DDT as some people are resistant to reason. One cannot help the situation and therefore it is that when people tell us that malaria is past and question as to what should be done about bed-bugs, we are rather baffled.

Many points have been made and I shall reply to them. Our first effort to remove the diseases, as in every other country, has had to be in respect of communicable diseases, because, by and large, the toll of communicable diseases has been large. I pointed out the aspect of malaria. We seem to be almost on the verge of success. From 1953 to 1958, our attempts were to control malaria. After 1958, we have tried to develop what is known as the eradication programme, for the wholesale war on malaria-bearing mosquitoes. There are 390 units at work all over the country not only in the endemic areas but in what are known as the hypo-endemic areas which were not touched before. In about one or two more years, after continuous spraying for the period required, we hope to lay our hands off when the morbidity is lessened to a large extent, and then we want to have a surveillance. I may mention this particularly because we shall need all the co-operation that is possible. What is known as passive surveillance is that where a fever case is tested and the blood samples are taken. What is known as active surveillance is that wherein, every fortnight, the worker will visit every home to find out if there is any case of fever and to have that case blood-tested to find out whether there is malaria. It is a stupendous effort, and we are hoping that by the end of the third Plan, we may get rid of this very insidious disease which has been a bane as it has been a bane to many other countries also.

Then we have got the other formidable disease. I shall very briefly deal with that point in another ten minutes. The next enemy of ours—other than malaria—is tuberculosis. Kanpur has been mentioned by my hon. friend. The situation is much worse in Kanpur. I appreciate it, because Kanpur is a city which has developed in a haphazard way, and Kanpur, like Calcutta, has its own peculiar problems. But judged on the national scale, this disease is something which is rather of a serious nature that Government alone, by its efforts, cannot hope to cope with it. Ultimately, the number of beds that we need to have is much more. We have about 25,000 beds. But we are told that the deaths through this disease are about half a million every year and that the incidence is about five million. When such is the case, with our resources, it would be physically impossible for us to cope with this problem if we were to rely merely on beds for tuberculosis. Happily for us, there are remedies. For the last ten or more years, we have come across certain remedies which are more potent than be-

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fore. It is possible for us to have them and think in terms of domiciliary treatment. But taking the monetary resources into consideration, and the monetary resources that are available, I may say that even if all the Rs. 325 crores that are available in the field of the whole health plan for the third Five Year Plan are put to this purpose, to solve this problem, it might or might not be adequate for this one fell disease. Ultimately, if we are to see to it that this disease is brought under control and relief brought to the people within a measurable distance of time, I am afraid that we shall have to adopt what some other countries are doing in this direction. If one comes across a case of malaria or tuberculosis, we think it is enough to write to the tuberculosis sanatorium or to the Minister and say "Here is a poor man and give him a bed." It is tragic, and many hon. Members must be knowing the waiting period that is required in some sanatoria and hospitals. It is about eight to ten months, and by the time the application reaches the authorities, he has not waited for the doctor to oblige him! This menace has been pointed out by many hon. Members. But the remedy lies not merely at Governmental level, because there are 25,000 beds now and they cannot by a miracle become 100,000 beds. It should be tackled on a community basis. In the earlier days, we had help from the community, but somehow we have lost it. In Switzerland, with better resources, of ocurse, if a person is ill in any village, either the insurance company pays for it, if he is able to insure his health or the community pays for it. Firstly, we have to make a thorough survey. If a street in a place like Delhi has a T.B. patient, the first thing they have to do is to get the best treatment possible. A city like Delhi has got many amenities, which a village has not got.

Each T.B. patient costs Rs. 150 per month in addition to the capital outlay. Our country cannot spend that much in the near future; there is no doubt about it. If there is no doubt about it, then the community should raise resources and non-official organisations should help. There is a Tuberculosis Association of India. Unless small organisations and friendship groups arise in every mohalla and every city, I should be frank with the House and tell that it is physically impossible not only for this Government, but for any Government whatever to cope with the problem sufficiently.

We are faced with a very serious problem. We once made an offer and we are planning to negotiate with the Indian Medical Association: If a doctor treats 10 patients free, we might think of giving the medicines free. That would measure the size of the problem, because amongst the two—doctor and medicine—medicine is important enough, but the doctor is equally important. It is not as if it is self-medication or taking some pill. It is not like that. So, tuberculosis is the second problem and we are trying to do our best. We are trying to enlarge the number of beds. We propose to have 5,000 more beds during the Third Plan. We propose to have more demonstration centres to train the doctors. Doctors require training. We have a national Tuberculosis Institute in Bangalore with UNICEF help in order to give the best possible training to the doctors.

So far as leprosy is concerned, I am happy to speak to the House not with that sense of pessimism with which I spoke about tuberculosis. Between the people and the Government, we have been able to go a long way educating the people about leprosy, because previously a leprosy patient was given up as lost, but I am glad to say that the outlook of the people today is much better than what it was some years ago. I am happy that we have non-officialised the work in the sense that the committee which is looking after this work is almost

wholly of non-officials. We are there to help and finance it, but the advice is given by people there who have not made it a career, but who look upon this work as a mission of life. I am proud of the people who have devoted so much of their life-time for the cause of leprosy. I am more hopeful today than three years ago, because wherever one goes, the patient shows you the scar and says, "I am getting better".

We have about 110 subsidiary centres where a medical person goes and examines every man, woman and child, finds out the patient and arrangements are made to give the patient a regular treatment. In an area which covers a population of more than a crore, about 60,000 patients have been found having treatment like that on a regular basis. It is not a thing which can be done in 5 or 10 years, but with the co-operation of the people, I hope in 10 or 15 years, we shall have almost controlled this disease of leprosy.

I would not like to elaborate what we are doing in regard to venereal disease, except to mention that it is rather unconventional to speak about it. There was a time when people thought it was a self-inflicted disease and nothing more could be done. Indeliberately, antibiotics, which have come in for so much censure, have done one thing. If a person has gone to a doctor and had antibiotic treatment, the antibiotic not only cures the disease for which he went, but in case he was a sufferer from some other thing, it also does him good for the other thing. That is an unconscious advantage, which needs to be appreciated.

It was once thought that work in regard to the venereal disease was difficult, because it was asked, "If you open a venereal disease clinic, who will come?" In the case of a disease, the needy man does come. In 1949, with the co-operation of the WHO, we had the first ever clinic for this purpose in Simla in Himachal Pradesh. We nave tried to expand and there are abouf 18 clinics there. I hope they are much frequented and the results in Simla probably show that the incidence of the disease there has come down.

The figures and details are given in the report, but I would say that we have moved some distance and we have to move further by enlarging the number of clinics in the country. I am mentioning this particularly not because it is an incidence as ravaging as malaria in its mortality, but because in this case, the sins of the father could be visited on the children. Therefore, it is not only of personal value, but of social value and I would request the House to take greater interest in this matter than has been our experience till now.

An observation was made by Shri Kodiyan and before I go to the comments made by other hon. Members, I would just give an idea about the allocation for health. Sometimes I also feel impatient that the allotments for health are not exactly of the proportion that they ought to be. I agree with the hon. Members that we are so passionate about water-supply, because in a mood of exaggeration sometimes I have allowed myself to say that if every other allocation were to be stopped and the whole thing devoted to water-supply, that would be justified on some grounds. That was a bit of exaggeration, but I entirely agree with the observations made on the floor of the House about the urgent need for giving people good water-supply, because the moment we give good water-supply to the people, that particular moment you do away with a lot of water-borne diseases and contribute to the health of the country.

In this matter also, something modest has been done. It was six years ago during the period of the first Plan that a national plan was evolved. As a result of the first and second Five Year Plans, in the rural

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areas, 348 schemes have so far been approved and about Rs. 18 crores have been spent in the second Plan itself. Regarding the urban areas, 364 water-supply schemes and 82 sanitation schemes, estimated to cost about Rs. 80 crores, have so far been approved. If hon. Members were to enquire in their respective States, they will find that most of the middle-sized cities are being covered by water-supply schemes and as I mentioned in about 82 places by sanitation schemes, i.e., drainage schemes. Both water-supply and drainage have to go together.

A rough computation by public health engineers once showed that if we are to give sufficiently adequate water-supply to all urban areas, we will need about Rs. 900 crores. If we are to give every village even protected wells for water-supply—without pipes and all that—we will need at least about Rs. 200 crores. That means round about Rs. 1100 to Rs. 1200 crores would be needed for water-supply alone. Of that during the third Plan, they have allotted something like Rs. 94 crores, which to my mind is not sufficient, but that is the best that we can afford. Earlier, the idea was that we could spare only about Rs. 80 crores, but now thanks to the feelings expressed and the need felt, I think the ultimate allocation will be Rs. 94 crores. I am speaking about urban water-supply particularly. In the rural water-supply, the increase in the scheme will be augmented by about Rs. 30 crores from the development fund for the villages. Out of Rs. 50 crores ultimately allotted, I am hoping about Rs. 30 crores from the fund will be devoted to rural water-supply. So, round about Rs. 40 crores to 45 crores is only one-fifth of the Rs. 200 crores that we need for adequate water supply to the villages. Well, a moment's thought shows us that the competition is really between the social services and the economic development. Experience in other countries, advanced countries, has shown that many of the diseases disappear as a result of increasing the economic prosperity, like tuberculosis in England. Long before they made a systematic attempt to eradicate it, the disappearance of the disease began to take place. In the United States of America also the epidemic began to decline much before positive action was taken for their disappearance, on account of the economic prosperity of the country. I am quite sure in my mind, and I hope hon. Members will agree with me, that economic prosperity and better standard of living by itself will result in the elimination of the disease partially. Therefore, it is that, at the present moment, we have to struggle for economic development, struggle for social services, particularly health measures, and it is only as a result of compromise between need and need that we arrive at this. As I anticipate, may be when our major irrigation schemes and power schemes are over, may be in the Fourth Plan itself, more and more money will be devoted to the social service schemes, for the social good of the country, including health, and when we get that, there will be sufficient scope for developing water supply schemes.

I should also like to say that I am very happy that this time the observations were much more restrained about the need for developing medical services in the villages, because what has been stated on the floor of the House is something with which I entirely agree, and it is because there has been obviously a realisation that howsoever much desirable a thing may be, it cannot be easily achieved unless the resources are sufficient. I am very happy that something was said about private practitioners. I am not at war with private practitioners, but I have sometimes felt that the fees that some of them charge are beyond the reach of the normal man. When it was said that modern medicines are costly, I agree with that. There is no doubt about that.

And as I picture of the medical order in the future, and what I imagine is bound to happen in India, there will be more and more socialisation of the medical services. That does not mean that in the near future we might eliminate all the private practitioners. But a time may come when what I visualize may come true, and what I visualize is, according to the charts before me, it is possible to achieve in twenty years' time all types of medical services in the metropolitan towns with full medical facilities in the different hospitals and the colleges, a first class district hospital with about 300 to 500 beds and about five or six specialists, periphery hospitals with 100 or 200 beds, at the tehsil level a hospital of 50 beds and, when you go down to the villages, primary health centres.

At the present moment, much is made out and much of the primary health centres is misunderstood and misrepresented. A primary health centre is not supposed to serve the needs of 66,000 population. The fact is that there will be a primary health centre located in each area with a population of 66,000. We have about 2,900 primary health centres and, as anticipated, by the end of this month. During the Third Plan we propose to cover all the Community Development area with one primary health centre.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patna) Without doctors?

Shri Karmarkar: That is also exaggerated, because people speak sometimes without firm information. Because it was repeated *ad nauseam* "without doctors" "without doctors", I went into the figures. No doubt there are some primary health centres without doctors, but what is the proportion? I may mention that in about 1959 or earlier our demands were more than supply. Today, happily for us, on account of the future developments, today on account of our medical colleges having increased in numbers—let it not be forgotten that we have got 60 medical colleges with a total admission of not less than 6,300—we get more and more doctors. But, in spite of that, our needs are so great and the number of doctors available so few that, in a sense, I am really surprised how we could find so many doctors. I have got the figures some time back and I find we have got about two thousand primary centres with doctors. About one-fifth, or 20 per cent. of the primary health centres had no doctors. Let us see for ourselves what we have been able to achieve instead of castigating ourselves for not finding doctors in every health centre. If for statistical purposes we say that there are 2,000 primary health centres, let us honestly tell ourselves that the best that we have been able to achieve is 1,600 health centres with full complement; regarding the other 400, I am prepared to forget that. But let us say that it is as well that we have started the centre. Now, more and more doctors will be coming in and there is no dearth of doctors in some of the areas. But in some of the areas there is dearth of doctors and in some of the areas there is the prejudice against doctors coming in from another State and things like that. These are human elements which everyone is aware of. Some of them are non-man restrictions and some of them are man-made handicaps. But by the end of this March we hope to have about 2,900 primary health centres, a small percentage, no doubt, without doctors. Let us forget it; I am prepared to forget those 400 or 500 primary health centres without doctors. Let us say that they do not exist. But there will be about 2,400 fully—developed primary health centres.

Now, by the time we establish one primary health centre in 66,000 villages, if our resources increase in the Fourth Plan, we will have, let us say, two primary health centres in the same area. We may well come to a level of one primary health centre for at least 20,000 population and, after this, for every 10,000 population. All this looks like working out figures now, but our resources

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are bound to increase, and I have no doubt in my mind that within the next 15 years every bit of population of 20,000 is going to have a primary health centre, looking at the progress that we are having.

Shri M. B. Thakore: When?

Shri Karmarkar: I said 15 years and probably my hon. friend was not very attentive. It will be during my lifetime and, I am quite sure, everyone of us sitting here will see a primary health centre for every 20,000 population. There is no doubt about it, and thanks to the better conditions of health that we are having, everybody is going to live till that age. That is a fact.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Chair is also included, I suppose.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. We are really far better than what we thought and think.

Then, about the villages, I do not want to give any false hopes of what we hope to achieve in regard to primary health centres. If we have 5,000 health centres, let us forget the 500 without doctors. Let us think they did not exist at all. There will be 4,500 fully equipped primary health centres. Now I wonder whether hon. Members have carried out a survey in their own respective areas. Now what do we find? At least I am in the enviable predicament of coming from a city which cannot absorb any more doctors. We have, happily for us, a very small town, but we have one thing, and that is water supply Now, without water supply no doctor ever thinks of settling in that district town. As the situation improves in the districts, doctors start settling down in smaller towns. Then, slowly, doctors are percolating to the tehsil areas and, then, some of them are organising village practice by going from one village to another, one day this village and next day another village, and things like that.

Now people say that doctors do not go to the villages. It is no abuse; it is a common thing. I do not see any reason why doctors should be blamed for not going to the villages, because they find it difficult to educate their children there, because they find it difficult to get proper accommodation there. We should create the proper conditions for them in the villages and in that matter what I really believe is that the State should step in, instead of trying to put some compulsion upon the poor doctor I do not know what sin he has committed. An engineer can live and enjoy in a town a politician can live and enjoy in a town, in fact, everybody else could live and enjoy in a town and only doctors cannot do that; all our lectures are devoted to the doctors, saying that the medical men do not go to the villages, as if they have committed the worst sin in the world. Every doctor has a wife and he is bound to have children. He is bound to have the problem of educating his children While living in the village, he cannot manage it. Therefore, he clusters round the town. It is a human tendency, which we expect in everybody else. If I had been a doctor and had nothing of the altruistic tendency, would I not have chosen a metropolitan town? If I could not afford it in th initial stages, I would go to a village or a tehsil. When my position improves, I will go to a district town and when I can stand on my own legs I will try to go to a bigger place. That is just what happens with regard to lawyers, with everybody, just as it happens with politicians. A politician does not always stay at a village. Slowly, from the village he goes to the taluk and from there to the district and from the district to the metropolis, including my friends of the opposition, finally reaching the metropolis. A politician is functioning in that way. I am not decrying it and I am not using the word "politician" in the unparliamentary sense; I am using it in the parliamentary sense. And a politician

does that because he can make himself effective if he speaks from the highest platform. And after going to the town then they can afford to go to the village where everybody will follow them. This is the logic of things. And therefore I cannot appreciate when a doctor is blamed of all persons. Let us take it that unless we want to compel him in a kind of a totalitarian regime and make him stay there for three years—and in that unwilling mind he is likely to kill more patients than to cure, and then he might be transferred to a city saying "you are no good here" and then he might go to the town and kill more, things like that—I cannot think of a scheme of conscription for doctors. Our way lies in what we are able to do ourselves.

16 hrs.

As I said in respect of medical personnel, so in respect of drugs. After having made a small study I have come to the belief that unless we have full socialisation, whether in the case of medical personnel or in the case of drugs, the profiteering instinct on the one hand and the earning instinct on the other is bound to remain. And that is a direction in which with a slow pace we are really advancing.

An Hon. Member: What is Government going to do about facilities for doctors?

Shri Karmarkar: Government is bound to do something. I can well understand that if we put a primary health centre you are bound, if not today, at least tomorrow to put up proper residence for the doctor. If that is the point he is entirely right. I thought he had said something in which he was wrong, and I must apologize to him.

For every health centre we are assigning Rs. 66,000 for residences and the like. I hope we are able to do more. In any case it is our bounden duty to see to it that as early as possible our medical personnel in the primary health centres get proper residences and other conveniences.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): Rs. 66,000 is for buildings and other things, not for residential accommodation.

Shri Karmarkar: A part of it goes as residence, and something more has to come. I hope I am knowing what I am supposed to know.

Then my hon. friend there made a complaint about tuberculosis in Kanpur. I wish he takes it up with the State Government or that his compatriots there take it up with the State Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I explain .

Shri Karmarkar: There is nothing to explain.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a serious point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not giving way. The hon. Member has to wait.

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I promised you and the House that if I am wrong I shall ask to be elucidated by my hon. friends. I have correctly caught the point of the hon. Member and I have pointed out the remedy to him. That remedy is to go to the Uttar Pradesh State Government, and if they do not say anything—because here one can, sort of, say anything about anything—like that he can complain so that a copy of the debate goes to them. But in respect of tuberculosis I should like to give him some information, that in respect of non-official institutions in the Second Plan a provision of about Rs. 1 crore was made for helping non-official institutions in the Second Plan a provision of about Rs. 1 crores was made for helping non-official institutions devoted to tuberculosis, leprosy, cancer and the like. I am happy that we have exceeded our

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allocation. As a matter of fact, we have been able to give for useful purposes to non-official institutions Rs. 1,10 lakhs. Now, happily for us there has been a provision of Rs. 2½ crores during the next Five Year Plan and therefore to an ampler measure we shall be able to help non-official institutions.

Regarding Government's effort, apart from other things mentioned in the report, as I said, we have proposed to help State Governments in respect of isolation beds—may be about 5,000 more isolation beds and the like, and in many other ways like helping them to put demonstration centres and the like. But primarily, medical relief, as the Constitution has devised it, and the financial allocotions are for the State Government. That is about one substantial help that has been allotted to States, that is, medical relief of all kinds and where the problem is of a national character, there the Government of India from their finances co-operate with them and help them.

Now, I should like to say something just hurriedly, and I crave your liberty for another ten minutes which, I hope, are mine, to . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only, five minutes are his, and five others I shall give him.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir, as a matter of grace. What I had intended was that because the debate closed at 3-25, I thought 45 minutes I had of my own, and I wanted to crave your indulgence for five minutes more. That is the calculation I made, but I am prepared to abide by your decision.

Then there was one subject mentioned by Shri Radhelal Vyas, to begin at the middle end, and that is about pollution of river water. I entirely agree with what he said. In fact, I should like to tell him that this is a matter which is exercising our mind for some time. We had some enquiries made and we find that different State Governments have got regulations regarding industries throwing out their polluted water into rivers and things like that. But I entirely agree with the suggestion that there shbuld be, on a sort of national basis, a river pollution prevention board with statutory powers. And I can assure him that we shall, during the course of the immediate future, make a special study about it. There are difficulties bristling about it. The State Governments' opinion has to be taken. But I am at one with him that with the rising industrialisation such pollution, whether it is river pullution or air pullution, becomes more and more serious and it is better to take steps before it is too late.

Then, Shri Radhelal Vyas mentioned about the contributory health service schemes for the country. We have worked out, under the Employees State Insurance Scheme, a type of contributory service for the employees. We have here in Delhi a contributory health service scheme. And since there has been a rather vigorous criticism of the contributory scheme, whose inspiration to my mind was some brief made outside this House, I should like to deal with that point first. Let us understand what exactly is the contributory health service scheme. We owed it under some regulations to all those who serve in the Government of India, to provide certain medical amenities. The amenities that are given by the contributory health scheme very liberally depart from what was provided previously. In certain types of diseases what we are now doing was not done before at all. All that was sought to be done then was that in a restricted sphere the expenses that they incurred were reimbursed to them. Now, we have in this contributory health service scheme just socialised the things. What is that we charged? Hon. Members know how cheaply.

they are charged, for instance, Rs. 2-8 or Rs. 2-12, whatever it is. That is our basis. The highest person in he Government hierarchy, the person drawing Rs. 40,000 pays Rs. 12. At the lowest any one contributes only eight annas per month. These days cinema tickets also cost more than eight annas. Once in a while, about once in a year I go to cinemas, and I find that there is no ticket available for eight annas. The least you pay is ten annas and things like that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Unless you go on a pass.

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend can easily appreciate that whereas a pass may be available to him, it is not aavilable to me. Of course, I am charged much more than ten annas because in a cinema house I do not want to be found among the masses as such, and things like that. Otherwise the cinema ticket costs more than eight annas. The lowest man, the Class IV persons contributes only eight annas.

As I mentioned to the House last year, I do not want to tease the patience of hon. Members. I sent an intimate friend of mine to go and have a quiet look at things. He went to the Private Secretary of a Minister —present Minister excepted, of course. He asked him, "why are you sitting here, what is this?" And he strongly reected to it. He said, "no doubt there are inconveniences in this, but there are things in this service which I get and which I could not have afforded outside." Then he went to a chaprassi and heard from him the type of difficulties that my hon. friend mentioned. Obviously, he had not undergone them himself. Had he done so, I would be the first person to know. But he has spoken from somebody else's imagined experience. So this chaprassi who was running about was asked by him, "why are you running about?" And he said:

नहीं साहब मेरी तकदीर में कब लिखा था कि मेरे लड़के के लिए एक्स रे हो जाएगा। जो कुछ हो सकता है वह सभी करते हैं।

And my hon. friend will be able to revise his opinion if I tell him that I went a little out of the conventional method and addressed, I think, about 9,000 letters to people of various grades, beginning from any one to any one, and the greatest appreciation came from the class which earns the least. They said, repeatedly, letter after letter, "Sir, this is a boon to the poor man". The higher one went, the greater the complaints.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Regarding the Gallup-poll, out of 10,000 you have received only 1,466 replies.

Shri Karmarkar: 1,400 and odd replies were received. To all the others also, we sent reply-paid letters; so, it was not as if they had to spend even the postage. 1466 people have reacted, and have given their opinions. If my hon. friend wants us to believe, without knowing their opinions that all the 8600 odd people are speaking the truth because they have said nothing and all the 1466 people are speaking falsehood, I am not prepared to take it; I am prepared to share those letters with my hon. friend. They are not confidential documents; so he cannot abuse them; I am quite sure about that—he can use them. I find in those letters a spontaneous appreciation of the scheme. In the fact of all this, I would beseech the House not to take my hon. friend's statement with any seriousness whatsoever. Let him verify the facts, and find out what the facts are and then let him make this kind of remark.

Shri Subiman Ghose: I have got much more experience than my hon. friend can claim.

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend has much more experience than I in matters other than this.

Shri Subiman Ghose: I have seen the working of this scheme.

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend must have larger experience in other matters, and I do not compete with him in everyone of those other matters

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in which he has experience, nor may I find it a pleasant pastime to do so.

Shri Subiman Ghose: It is easy to make such a remark from a place of privilege, but without knowing anything.

Shri Karmarkar: Without knowing anything, such a remark can also be made from a place of privilege. If one were to say this outside the House, something else might happen. That is another matter. Here, the point is this. I am not trying to quarrel with my hon. friend because I cannot afford to quarrel with him at such a distance (*Laughter*)..... I say, distance in thought, not physical distance, because I cannot dare to do that. The thing is that I am prepared to sit down with my hon. friend and take him to about ten people, and he will find where the weakness lies . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he sits with him, then he would quarrel with him.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, really, I am prepared to sit with him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, there is the risk that they might quarrel.

Shri Karmarkar: I am prepared to take him to about ten people so that he may see where the real fault lies. But there is one handicap in the C.H.S. scheme, and that is that we find that with the increasing number of out-patients, our doctors find it very difficult to deal with the out-patients. That is to say, it might well be said that unless we increase the number of doctors, the service for the out-patients will not be as efficient as it is desired, but, there, we come up against finance—the financial liabilities—and the like. But I would like my hon. friend to go round quietly and ask the Government servants themselves and not rely upon any notes that might be there and then if he tells me this kind of thing, I am prepared to accept; it is not a question of my trying to justify it. I am quite sure that he agrees that I am as much interested in making the service successful as he himself desires, but, at the present moment, his remarks, I think, were anything but right.

When I was listening to our sisters, I almost felt that I was being admonished gently by my mother, that is to say, many of them had very good things to say but then, not always practical. (*Interruptions*). Probably, I am as recalcitrant as a loving child could be to a loving mother.

Shrimati Uma Nehru: I object to the hon. Minister's saying this. He just now said that we were all mothers, and at the same time, he says that we were not practical.

Shri Karmarkar: No. In this remark, I entirely agree with the hon. lady Member, but what I meant was that their suggestions were very sensible. That was the whole point.

Particularly about the food habits and things like that, I basically believe in them. I am basically a naturopath myself. I entirely agree with Shri Radhelal Vyas when he speaks about naturopathy, because I really believe that if you can avoid a medicine, better avoid it; if nature can cure you, better have yourself cured by nature. If you have indigestion, try to have rest first, as somebody said quoting a Sanskrit verse. He said, first take some rest, otherwise, have a good walk, otherwise, have good sleep and so on. I must tell the House frankly that I have been practising all these things myself whenever I have had indigestion, and I have found relief. I do not go a doctor for treating myself for indigestion. But when people advise the same thing with regard to far more serious diseases, then I come to grips with them: then, I say, I must judge and see which medicine is

useful; if it be Ayurvedic medicine, let it be Ayurvedic medicine; if it is to be modern medicine let it be modern medicine; if it is to be homeopathic medicine, let it be homoeopathic medicine, or if it is to be any other medicine, let it be that medicine. In fact, if you even spend some time in the company of my hon. friend the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, it will do you some good. To see him is to be cheerful. I hope everyone of my hon. friends, who is ill will make it a point to see him; and I am sure 25 per cent. of their disease will go. There is no doubt about it.

In the artificial world of today, we think that disease is a mechanical thing. At the risk of taking five minutes from the grace time, I shall read out something to the House, which I find most precious; the medicines that our ancients had prescribed may have become outmoded, but the fundamentals of whatever they have stated regarding health hold good for all time. They have defined what is meant by health. They were not satisfied with the definition of health as non-illness; they were not only saying that health was well-being, as the World Health Organisation definition would put it. They went further, and I am quite sure hon. Members will profit by this, especially those who are interested in ayurveda, and would quote it again and again.

Veda is knowledge. *Ayu* is *bitam*, that which is good. 'That which does good to the man, who is not affected by bodily or mental ailments'. That is to say, he will be both mentally and physically fit. Then it says:

"तत्र शारीरमानसाभ्या रोगाभ्यायभनभिद्रुतस्य हितम्"

'That is health which enables him to enjoy to the fullest all the good things in life'. Then they say:

"समृद्धसर्वारम्भस्य यथेष्टाविचारिण हितम्"

'That is health which enables a man to do what he has undertaken with *sukh*'—activity—excepting some of the speeches which are too long. But that is another matter. The correct definition of health is real happiness, not only well-being. Today we are so much obsessed perhaps by the modern idea that as soon as we get out of illness, we are out. It is not that. Health is a positive concept. Health is a concept where you can be happy and strong in body and mind and spirit—everything. I am quite sure in my mind that had they followed this dictum, many of the things that have been said by hon. Members on the other side would not have been said. It is precisely the absence of complaints (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Health is that much. What would be the Health Minister?

Shri Karmarkar: I must honestly tell you that I pleased guilty to the charge of possessing that which enables me to deal with well meaning critics like this.

I think Shri R. S. Tiwari hit at the correct point when he said that the death rate has decreased and some good has been done. He spoke something about the Naogaon T.B. hospital which I will look into, if he will give me further details.

As regards the ayurveda samities, we have now taken care to see that there are only ayurveds in the Council of Ayurveda Research, except one person. So they are all men well versed in ayurveda. I would like to praise the work that they do.

My hon. friend, Shri Subiman Ghose, said something about solemn affirmation, which I leave to him. Then he spoke about attendance at dead of night. I shall mention to him one example. It did happen that our doctors also find all types of experiences. A telephone call was received that somethings was happening to the mistress of the house. The doctor went and then the lady was at home.

[Shri Karmarkar]

One could not understand it unless the going out was more critical than staying in. Things like that do happen. But our doctors are under strict advise that whenever there is a case of emergency—the test is not whether the patient is critical or not; the test is if he has high fever and so on—he must be attended to. I welcome any justified complaint either based on first-hand knowledge or derived from first-hand knowledge, not based on imagined fourth-hand knowledge. I am prepared to go into every case of complaint, because every justifiable complaint improves the service.

He also spoke about mushroom growth of family planning clinics. I do not know. I have seen mushrooms growing in the rainy season. I am sure family planning clinics do not do good if they grow like mushrooms.

Shri Subiman Ghose: We are approaching summer, not the rainy season.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. I could appreciate something of that atmosphere when I listened to observations from the other side. But that is another matter.

What we do in this family planning clinic scheme is that we try to proceed steadily. Family planning is certainly not a subject-matter for soap-box oratory. No one will listen to you. They have to be convinced. Yo have to go into their homes, you have to go into their hearts, you have to persuade not only the wife, not only the husband, but both, because ultimately, we do not want to break homes. We do not want cases to arise in the divorce court, the wife saying: the husband is forcing family planning upon me, down with him. We do not want that. Of all things, family planning is the most difficult thing, and I am happy to tell the House something which is not new to the hon. Members, that thanks to the lead which our Prime Minister has given, because that has gone more than half way in popularising the cause, and thanks also to the fact that our people are really feeling it as an economic need, the message has not only gone to the towns, but is also slowly permeating the villages.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But may I know what you are doing?

Shri Karmarkar: Autobiographies are not always helpful, and nothing that I do or do not do will be helpful to my learned friend, because he will feel himself unfettered in his activities.

So, coming to the point, I may say that therefore it is that we are proceeding very cautiously about this matter. And, as I said before, I am happy to tell the House that the message is going firmly into the villages also. It is one thing to realise that, but then it is another thing to make the people to take to it. Even in other countries where they have been able to control the population to some extent, countries like England and Sweden, it has taken them more than 50 to 60 years. So, it is not so easy. People follow only instincts. This House doubtless appreciates the fact that it is the most difficult thing to repress a natural instinct. Considering our efforts, I think that there is every room to be, not complacent, but to be confident. I should like to congratulate not so much the Government, because it was bound to do what it has done, but I should like to congratulate so many of the voluntary workers in the non-official field, whose co-operation alone has made this work possible.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): And those who practise it? You also congratulate them?

Shri Karmarkar: To all the people, known and unknown, who are practising, we are deeply grateful, because it is their unseen influence that is permeating the whole atmosphere. I do not take it as a commitment on behalf of my friend, but still I think it is encouraging for him to ask that

question of me, and I take what is due from him.

That is about all I think. There are other points also which our Ministry will doubtless consider, and in so far as possible, follow up.

There is one point which Sushri Maniben Patel raised about pure drinking water. There can be no difference of opinion about that.

If there are one or two questions, and if you permit them, I am prepared to answer, because there are a number of points.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): There is a great apprehension in that part of the country from which I come, that the All-India Institute of Mental Health is going to be transfered. Of course, this is the talk, and there is apprehension. I hope the hon. Minister will remove it. This Institute has been there for a long time, and it has been working very well. We do not know the reason for shifting it. I do not mind whether it is kept in Bangalore or not. The climate there is good, but that is not the point. Once an institution is started at a place, after some years why should it be transferred? Previously, there was the Silk Board which was transferred. Afterwards, there was the Diary Institute which was transferred. Now this question is coming, and naturally in the mind of the people there is some apprehension. I hope the hon. Minister will see to it that it is not transferred. One more question. There are a number of T.B. clinics provided for in the Second Plan, nearly 300, but now the target has fallen down to only 60 or so. What is the reason for it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear the answer now. That is enough.

Shri Basappa: This national water supply, the Minister said, is a very great thing, but unless the exploratory tubewell scheme is linked with it the hon. Minister will not be able to solve this problem.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has made a regular speech

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding the third point, that is a suggestion which we promise to consider.

Regarding the first two, about the mental hospital, I can appreciate his keenness to retain the hospital in Bangalore. I do not suggest that there is anything worng with Bangalore as such, but every place would like to have a mental hospital in case of need. Here we have a first class research institute in Bangalore. The fact of the matter is that when this Institute was started, there was a written understanding, or a written agreement, if you put it like that, between the Government of India and the Government of Mysore.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He only wants to know whether the Minister is keen to shift it from that place.

Shri Karmarkar: This sentence will explain it. I am not at all keen, but his question will receive publicity which my answer also should; otherwise, we shall have a few more mental patients in the hospital. The thing is that at the time the institute was started, the understanding between the Mysore Government and the Government of India was that for the harmonious working of the Institute, the Director of the Institute should be the *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Hospital. At the present moment, the Mysore Government, it seems are trying to depart from it. Our considered opinion is that if the Institute is under one management and if the hospital on which it is based is under another management, things cannot proceed harmoniously. I am hoping that it may not be possible for us to think of anything else except to keep it at Bangalore, because, I am quite sure in my mind, from all points of view the Mysore Government will stick to the arrangement that was made.

Sir, I am deeply grateful to you for the indulgence that you have shown me. I am also grateful to the people that have enabled me to put so many points before the House. I also ex-

[Shri Karmarkar]

press appreciation of the way all those who either in my Ministry of outside have tried to be very helpful to me and the Ministry for without their help the work could not proceed.

Shri Abdul Latif *rose—*

Shri Karmarkar: I am deeply interested in what he said. I have already agreed with that and I will certainly take into consideration what he has said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I will put all the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 43, 44, 45 and 124 relating to the Ministry of Health."

The motion was adopted

16.27 hrs.

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we will take up the Demands of the next Ministry, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. The time allotted is 4 hours.

An Hon. Member: Five hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is put down as 4 hours. The usual time-limit will be there—15 minutes each.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: It was 10 minutes in the case of Health.

DEMAND NO. 76—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 77—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1962, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 78—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray he charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 79—BOTANICAL SURVEY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 80—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'." (80)

DEMAND NO. 81—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,39,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'." (81)

DEMAND NO. 82—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'." (82)

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'." (131)

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M Das): *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Minister want to speak or make a statement in the very beginning?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It must be ensured that the time of the Opposition is not curtailed.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I will give it from whatever time is given to me.

Dr. M. M. Das: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Second Five Year Plan is about to close and within a few weeks the Third Plan will begin. It would be proper to place before the House a brief account of the achievements during the Second Plan period, with special reference to the work done during the last year.

When the Second Plan began, there were in the country, 65 institutions for degree courses in technical education admitting 5,890 students and 114 for diploma courses, admitting 10,480 students. Today there are 97 degree institutions admitting 13,500 and 193 Polytechnics admitting 25,290 students. The number of institutions has almost doubled and their capacity increased even more.

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In order to improve the quality of teaching in these institutions, the Techers Training Prgramme has been in operation for the last 2 years, and the Centre has undertaken to meet, for 5 years, the entire cost of improvement of salary scales of teachers. To help poor but meritorious students, a merit-cum-means scholarship scheme has been introduced, under which about 2,000 scholarships have already been awarded for students of degree and dipolma courses. It is proposed to expand this scheme further during the Third Plan. The number of research scholarships has been increased to 880, and that of National Research Fellowship to 80.

At the apex of such technical and professional education exist the 4 higher technological institutes, three of which were established during the Second Plan. We have also established the Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad and propose to establish two Indian Institutes of Management, one at Calcutta and another at Ahmedabad and a National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, at Bombay.

In the field of scientific research, some of the more important work during the Second Plan period includes the setting up of a plant for production of optical glass, with a capacity of about ten tons per year. As the House is aware, the development of optic glass in the country by our own scientists, is a commendable achievement. Work is continuing for beneficiation of non-coking coals and better utilisation of our mineral resources. Research on production of protein, isolated from groundnut and preparation of an enriched macaroni, fortified with calcium phosphate and vitamins, will contribute to improve our diet and help in the solution of the food problems in the country.

The year has seen the establishment of the Indian Institute of Petroleum, and further work in connection with the establishment of the National Aeronautical Laboratory, the Central Scientific Instrument Organisation and the Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation. We have also begun the High Altitude Zoological Park and have continued our support for the Indian Mountaineering Foundation which sponsored the First Indian team to Mount Everest. Unfortunately, it did not reach the peak, but our men have won the admiration of mountaineers throughout the world by their skill, courage and spirit of sportsmanship. Expeditions to Annapurna III, Nanda Devi and some other peaks are in the programme for 1961 and in 1962 it is proposed to send a second Indian expedition to Mount Everest.

The Summer School of Physics held or 1959 was followed by a Summer School of Botany in 1960. During the current year, it is proposed to hold four Summer Schools in Anthropology, Organic Chemistry, Theoretical Physics and Zoology. The report of the first Summer School gives the first connected and systemmatic account of development in Indian Physics, since independence and has been appreciated in India and abroad.

In Order to encourage the spread of scientific knowledge in rural areas, we propose to expand the Vijnan Mandirs programme in the light of the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee and the advice of the Chief Ministers given during the conference held in January 1961. It is proposed that the administration of these Vijnan Mandirs will be taken over by the States according to an agreed programme to enable us to establish at least one Vijnan Mandir for each district by the end of the Third Plan.

Another programme for the spread of scientific spirit is the preparation of popular books on science in all the Indian languages. As mentioned

last year, the *Wonder World of Science* was brought out in Hindi, Tamil, Bengali and Marathi. Other Indian language versions are under preparation. Substantial help has been given for an encyclopaedia of Science in Kannada, and for scientific journals in Tamil, Bengali and some other languages. It is proposed to step up considerably the programme of development of modern Indian languages, and during the personal discussions with Chief Ministers of States, the Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has asked that a five year programme should be drawn up, in all the major Indian languages, so that before the end of the Third Plan period, there may be books on every important department of knowledge, in every one of our major languages. As part of this programme, a one volume encyclopaedia is being prepared, which will provide to the Indian citizens, the necessary information for participation in the affairs of the country and the world. This encyclopaedia will be published in all Indian languages with the co-operation of the States.

Hon. Members will remember that this is the Centenary year of the Department of Archaeology. The Department has done outstanding work in recent years and will celebrate its centenary by holding a conference on Asian Archaeology. It is also proposed to organise an Asian History Congress at the time. The Department will also undertake excavations in Nubia in Egypt in collaboration with other countries of the world under a UNESCO programme to save monuments of great historical importance.

As part of a programme to develop the theatre movement in the country, we are helping in the construction of Tagore Theatres in every State capital, the setting up of many open air rural theatres in every State and assistance to professional and semi-professional theatre groups throughout the country.

Last year we began a programme of exchange of cultural troupes within the country in order to enable persons living in one State to know something of the culture of other States and the unity in diversity of the Indian outlook. This programme has been continued. In addition, literary conferences have been helped in different parts of the country to enable the writers of different languages to exchange information and ideas and establish personal contacts.

As part of the same programme, National Museums are being developed and hon. Members will remember that the National Museum, Delhi, has moved into its new house. The old Acts governing the Indian Museum and the Victoria Memorial Museum, Calcutta, have been amended. The Salar Jung Museum Act has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is before this august House. Sustantial grants have also been given to State and other Museums all over India for equipment, publications and additions to exhibits and buildings. The Tipu Sultan Museum at Srinagapatnam has been opened and we are setting up, in collaboration with the State Government a Shivaji Museum in Maharashtra.

Cultural exchanges with other countries have been continued and the great Indian Art Exhibition which was shown in Germany and Switzerland last year drew enthusiastic appreciation in France, Austria and Itlay. India participated in the Oriental Congress at Moscow and has invited the next session of the Congress to India. Chairs of Indian studies have been established in several countries and international houses are being built in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi for providing facilities to a large number of overseas students who now come to India.

The scholarship programme for study abroad has been further extended and over 600 Indian scholars are at present studying in

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about 20 countries of the world. Similarly, we are providing facilities in India to over 200 overseas students from other countries.

I must not tax the patience of the House any longer and would refer hon. Members to the fuller account given in the Report of the Ministry. I would conclude by saying that science and technology are the basis not only of prosperity and progress but the survival of nations in the modern world. It is equally important to develop cultural values which alone can guarantee that the progress of science will lead to creative and constructive developments and not activities that my lead to the very destruction of man. Parliament as the custodian of the rights of the people and the spokesman of their aspirations will, I am sure, give us the necessary support in ensuring that adequate funds are provided in the Third Plan for strengthening the forces of peace, progress and welfare for all citizens in India and for harmonius relations with all countries abroad.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have heard my hon. friend the Deputy Minister and it only reminded me that this House is always ready with alacrity to grant the Demands made by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and our effort is only to make sure that the maximum results are obtained by the expenditure of the money that is granted.

Sir, to begin with, I would like to say that perhaps a little reorganisation might be necessary in this Ministry, and perhaps an organisation like the National Archives should come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. I say this, Sir, because the Department of Archaeology is there, the National Library is there, and it is only fitting for purposes of effective action that the National Archives is also under the jurisdiction of this Ministry. I have many points to refer to and I shall hurry on with them. The first thing that I want to say here is a matter of regret and that is with reference to the fiasco which seems to have resulted in regard to our negotiations about the return to us of the India Office library. This matter, as everybody knows, has been hanging fire, but lately, the contacts with the British Government have led to a position, it seems, where "mum is the word" or is the only motto which emanates from our hon. friend, the Minister. This is a situation which requires rectification in as quick a time as possible.

My hon. friend the Deputy Minister has referred to the department of archaeology which is going to celebrate a hunded years of its work, and I am sure the Minister knows that this House takes a great deal of interest in archaeology. But what I have noticed with some regret is that the department and even the Minister in this House have appeared occasionally to be rather allergic to the public criticism which has sometimes been voiced in regard to the working of the department of archaeology. *Bona fide* criticism, even where it has not got the advantage of very solid information in regard to the working of the department, should always be welcomed, and I wish to say what I have said over and over again in this House that more and better work is wanted as far as our archaeology is concerned.

I have said so many times in this House things about the Nagarjunakonda excavations. It is a site which perhaps can be described as one where we encounter the epitome of Indian archaeology. But the site is going to be washed away, and the alternative arrangements which have been made are not too happy. I

know also that demands come up from time to time particularly from South India regarding the continuation of the exacavations in the Arikkanmedu area near Pondicherry or the desirability of having excavations in the Kaveripatnam area in the Tanjore district. Perhaps the archaeological department does not respond to these demands in the spirit in which the demands are made. The department and the Minister should certainly be very conscious of the fact that the people of this country are only too willing to co-operate with the working of our archaeological department; and the non-official agencies like the Deccan College or the Baroda University or the Asutosh Museum of Calcutta have done good work, and I wish that more grants are made to institutions like the Asutosh Museum which, for instance, is getting only Rs. 4,000, which is hardly anything which would substantially assist the operations of that organisation.

I turn now to the working of the Council of Scientific Research. What I notice is that perhaps certain things take place which are not particularly pleasant. I was not very happy to see from the report of the Ministry that the Secretary of the department went abroad on one occasion last year leading a delegation which included a scientist of the calibre of Professor Krishnan. I should have thought that Professor Krishnan should have been the leader of the delegation and not a particular person should lead the delegation only because he happened to be the Secretary.

I was not also particularly pleased to notice the peripatetic practices which need to be curbed as far as the department is concerned. The Secretary went abroad for several months—from May to November, 1960: he was in different conferences —London, Paris, Bonn, Zurich, Karachi, and so on and so forth. Perhaps something should be done to stop the peripatetic propensities which really may not lead to substantial improvement in the work of the department.

I have noticed also in certain questions in this House the recommendations of the Assessment Committee on Vijnan Mandirs. This Committee have pointed out that efforts should be made through Vijnan Mandirs to garner village wisdom before it is irrevocably lost and also to utilise them as clearing houses for local scientific knowledge. I am afraid not very much seems to have been done so far as this kind of work is concerned. I have a general grouse that science is not being harnessed to the necessities of the country in the way it should be, for instance, to make life easier for the people in the countryside, to such jobs as utilisation of cattle-dung or the use of rubber tyres in order to make our carts a little more mobile or even to find out something which will assist the substitution of methods which are employed for carrying human excreta on one's head. For a long time, a committee is going to find out how alternative methods can be evolved. I know that high-falutin work is being done in our national laboratories. Maybe we are lay men and we are not in a position to understand it. But perhaps there are many things which our country very badly needs, and our scientific men can be of great assistance if their talents are diverted in the direction that is desirable.

I am glad that the National Museum has now been opened. But I am not very happy that the authorities charge a certain amount of money for entry except on one single day in a week. In Delhi, the National Museum is situated in a place where the common man has no opportunity of going. Delhi is a place of long distances, and the museum is situated in a place where hardly anybody goes. Even there, except for Sunday, there is a tariff of four annas to one rupee. I think the tariff should be done away with. How much money is Government going to collect? It

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cannot be very much. So, the doors of the museum should be thrown wide open. There is a library attached to it, which should be improved, so that the people who go there for the purpose of instruction cannot only see the exhibits, but consult the library. That library requires a considerable amount of improvement.

I have a grouse in regard to the grant which is made to the Indian Museum in Calcutta where more than a million people go every year. I find from the report that the Indian Museum is going to get about Rs. 1,77,600 as against the Victoria Memorial in the same city of Calcutta, which gets a grant of over Rs. 3 lakhs. Qualitatively and quantitatively, the collection in the Indian Museum is incomparably greater and of much superior value and yet, this disparity as far as the grant is concerned, is not intelligible to me.

I see also that the Asiatic Society requires greater assistance from Government, but it is not being given. I feel that special grants are necessary, specially for the air-conditioning apparatus in order to preserve the manuscripts and old books. Maybe air-conditioning in the present dispensation is meant for Deputy Secretaries and officers superior in status to them and not for hospitals and laboratories and libraries.

The other day, there was a question in the House to which I feel I must make a reference. That shows how very tardy progress is being made in regard to the preparation of the District Gazetteers. We are told that this is a matter which appertains to the State Governments. It is very necessary for the Central Government to do something about it. They assist the State Governments financially and morally speaking, they should goad them into doing this work much more quickly than at present. Many of our States are not doing anything at all about the preparation of the District Gazetteers. I do hope something is done about it as quickly as it can be done.

In regard to the three Akadamis, I do hope there is a special discussion sometime in Parliament regarding the work of the Sahitya, Sangeet Natak and Lalit Kala Akadamis. It was rather, disturbing, for instance, to notice recently that as far as the Sahitya Adami was concerned, awards have been given lately and seven of our leading languages, including Bengali and Tamil, have been kept out of the award and it is being announced that between 1957 and 1959, no work appeared in these languages which was good enough for this award. I cannot accept that proposition at all, on the basis of the kind of award which had been given earlier, and this proposition is simply fantastic, and comments have appeared in the language papers in the different regions of this country in regard to the omission of seven languages from the awards made by the Sahitya Akadami.

Then, in all these academies a sort of bureacratism is growing and the result is that writers and artistes have come to have certain kinds of expectation, and even favours, from Government, and this leads to a situation which is by no means desirable. I find that sometimes artistes find their inspiration dried up and there is a sculptor, who is a very capable person in every way, a very fine gentleman, as a curator of the National Gallery of Mural Art, but he has ceased to sculpt, may be because of the bureacratic weight which is put on his shoulders.

Then, as far as the Lalit Kala Akadami is concerned, I do not know why it does not throw open its exhibitions so that one gets a representative idea of what is being done in our country, or even sought to be done in our country. It has got a kind of obsession about a rootless modernism and it supports a kind of abstractionism to the point of distraction which is thwarting the very

spirit of our painting, and that you will see from the paintings which are put up from time to time. Our artists are not very happy about it because, after all, if we were producing abstractionist work of such a calibre that all the world applauds, I can understand it, but the Lalit Kala Akadami sponsors only one variety of work which is not of that quality at all. On the contrary, there are different kinds of work which are being done in this country, not of the highest order of excellence, and the Lalit Kala Akadami has got to find out the kind of work which is being done in this country, and the kind of way in which our artists go about, and should give support to artists belonging to different categories of work, and not concentrate its activities only to a particular school.

Then, in regard to cultural relations, sometimes I have a feeling that, perhaps, we are having too much of a good thing. I am not sure, and I hesitate to say it, but I do not think it was very necessary at this present moment, when we are short of money in so many ways, for my hon. friend, the Minister, to go to Paris, to lay the foundation of the India House in Paris, which would cost Rs. 35 lakhs or more of our money. Perhaps it could have waited.

Then, we are sending our people out as our cultural ambassadors. A very good thing, no doubt; certainly, a very good thing that Indrani Rehman or Mrinalini Sarabhai goes abroad. But the hon. Minister must draw the line somewhere. I notice that a film star, who is not a particularly well-known performer of classical dancing, went abroad and she got a subsidy of Rs. 1,000. It is a matter of principle. After all, there must be some sort of selection, and in regard to selection some norms are to be observed.

Then I have seen publications of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, which has got a posh building and all that a very useful publication, "Cultural News from India". I do not mean to criticise or condemn it out of hand, but there are some defects which are very serious and they should be pointed out. In the bibliography on Indian music there is no mention of Sourindra Mohan Tagore, or Fox-Strangways or Sambamurthy. I cannot understand how a bibliography of Indian music can be complete without these names.

Then, the Bibliography of Indian Poetry does not say which are the original works referred to and which are the translations, and there are many glaring omissions. There are so many other things which I have not the time to refer to.

The Ministry has one very pleasant job, a very worthy job, and that is to offer help to deserving writers. Recently, I saw that as a result of the Jubbalpur riots, a noted Hindi writer of Madhya Pradesh of the name, Zahar Baksh, suffered a lot because his house was burnt and his works were destroyed, and the President of the Vindhya Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has appealed for public assistance. I wish this assistance is taken up quickly so that assistance could reach the writer and the Ministry can perform a very laudable function.

Now I turn my attention to a matter which I consider extremely important—I hope you will please give me a little more time; I will finish up with this point—and that is this, that we are happy that the Himalayan expedition was undertaken. It was a glorious failure, but we are going to win sometime later. But when the Ministry tries to congratulate itself upon the publication of the first volume of *The History of the Freedom Movement*, I say, Sir, it is a very distressing performance and the book is a very humiliating distortion of our people's cravings and struggle for freedom. My friend the Minister has written a preface to this book which I have got here and which I have tried to read as carefully as I could. The Minister writes in the preface that the writer has a

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very "wide and imaginative approach". It is very wide, so wide, that he cannot just grasp the material and so imaginative that he forgets facts in regard to our people's urges and strivings for freedom. I mean it very seriously because you know how high hopes had been raised when the committee was appointed in regard to compiling a history of our freedom movement, several lakhs of rupees have been spent; but I I am not referring to that. They collected a very good bibliography and they got together things which are good enough for a sizeable library, and then it was apparent that they could not produce something in a co-operative fashion, or, Heaven knows what other difficulties arose. Then one men was put in charge of the entire operation, with agreed expectations, and for this publication Rs. 98,017,04 nP. have been spent.

Sir, this first volume deals with the century before 1857. Now, this is a period which is an inspiring chapter of our national struggle. The national movement might have started later, but the urge of our people for freedom was there and it was finding expression in different ways. For a whole hundred years between 1757 and 1857, there was not a time when one region or another in India was not trying to cling to independence and to push the foreign intruder out. I wanted to find out about these things. We wanted to find out facts about the magnificent prolegomena to the national movement. What 1857 really and truly represented we would not know unless we understood something of the background to it. What later on the national movement came to be like we would not understand unless we looked at different facets of the national movement.

Now, here is a book which might have been done very much better by a competent journalist.—I am putting it very politely. The apparatus of scholarship leaves very much to be desired. There is no bibliography. The references are inadequate. I have a sheaf of papers here, but this is not the forum for it. There is a juxtaposition of dates and names and titles of works which suggest inadequate knowledge on the part of the writer. There are inaccuracies galore and, as I have said, I have a sheaf of instances. I can pass them on to the Minister later. And this writer makes risky sallies into pseudo-philosophy and undigested sociology. He says, for example, that "independence is a negative concept and freedom is a positive concept; we lost our independence at British intervention and we gained our freedom under British tutelage". I am merely quoting his words, I have got them here, but it will take some time to quote them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time now. He should finish now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall finish. My point is, here is a point of view in regard to British tutelage being largely the responsible factor for our securing freedom. Here is a point of view which says that in the earlier period, after all, the strivings of our people for freedom, in their detail, need not be studied. It may be a point of view, and this writer is quite entitled to go somewhere else and write about it and parade his views. But when the country spend money and collects material with the assistance of a committee headed by Dr. Syed Mahmud, a Member of our House, and when a great deal of work is done, when nearly a million rupees is spent, this sort of thing is produced which does not give any idea of the inspiring nature of our struggle, which does not remind us of the facts of our people fighting for independence, which does not tell us about the Sanyasi rebellion which inspired Bankim Chandra Chatterji to write his *Bande Mataram* hymn, which does not tell us about the Wahabi and the Farazi movement, which does not tell us about the rebellion of Santals and Kols and the Oraons who fought in their own

way, which does not tell us about the Deccan riots of the Malabar rising or the Mysore insurrection and that sort of thing, which does not tell us about the civil insurrections taking place all over India between 1757 and 1857 about which books have been written which are available even in the Parliament Library, a book which is for a period up to 1857 but which does not contain any reference to the facts of the matter regarding the struggle of our people for independence and freedom, a book which enters into all sorts of pseudo-philosophical disquisitions about the nature of freedom and the nature of independence, and which talks about what happened in Great Britain, and in Europe since the days of the fall of the Roman Empire, which talks about all sorts of things, only with the exception of the relevant matter, namely the struggle of our people for the freedom of this country. And there are materials available, which have been collected, only because our country was concerned about it; and all that material is in the custody of my hon. friend the Minister. This is a sort of book which could have been written as an example of intellectual exercise by a person with a particular argument to put forward, but this is not the sort of book which it is necessary for the country to have, if the country is to get real information in regard to the facts of the matter about the struggle of our people for independence. I suggest therefore, and I have proposed in one of my cut motions that this book be withdrawn from circulation. In the other House also, this book has received very severe criticism to the effect that it had nothing at all to do with the national movement. We feel almost our blood boiling to see these kinds of references to British tutelage under which this country got its freedom and the kind of references which are made here have absolutely no relevance to the kind of job which was entrusted with the Ministry and the committee for the collection of material for the history of the national from circulation, and the Minister should not act in a huff, and should not merely say that because I am putting my case rather strongly, it is a case which he should not consider. He should consider it very carefully—I am sorry the Prime Minister is not here—because this is a matter which ought to be taken up to at highest level in order to ensure that this kind of perpetration is prevented.

17 hrs.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This Ministry, namely the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs embraces a wide range of subjects often dissimilar and disconcerting, by the very nature of things. I do not mean to say that science and culture are antagonistic. In the context of today, science is becoming more and more the rock-bed of culture, and it is because of this that we are having a new pattern of culture. In the world of today, and in the context of our freedom and in the context of our advancement towards progress and growth, I feel that science has a place. Both these subjects, namely scientific research and cultural affairs are ever-expanding subjects, not only in the world context but in the context of India emerging into freedom and progress also. Now, I feel, because these are two ever-expanding subjects, in the interests of the subjects themselves and in the interests of our national progress, that the Ministry ought to be bifurcated, and there ought to be two Ministries, one for scientific research and another for cultural affairs.

I have read the report, and I find that a greater emphasis is naturally laid on scientific reesearch. That is quite natural, but at the same time, I must say that cultural affairs are not neglected. When we are trying to emerge out of the culture of the feudal age and march into the scientific culture of the industrial age, it is quite

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natural that scientific research would have a greater emphasis. At the some time, when we are trying to reconstruct our country, and we are trying to develop our country, so far as technology is concerned. so far as science is concerned, and so far as industry is concerned, it is quite natural that a greater emphasis is laid on scientific research, and, therefore, I do not have any quarrel with the hon. Minister. It is because of this that Professor James Mcbane, F.R.S. has said—I am quoting him—

> "India is using her newly-won freedom to turn to science for the amelioration of the conditions of the life of her people."

I want to congratulate the Ministry on one thing, namely their taking more and more interest in mountaineering. Last time, it helped financially the expedition under Brigadier Gyan Chand to Mt. Everest. Now, they are offering financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 70,000 to the sponsorbody of the Mt. Everest expedition for the conquest of Annapurna III, Nilkant and Nandadevi etc. This is a very good thing that our Ministry is doing.

Now, what about the scientific research carried on under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. I find, naturally by its very character, that it is of a technological type. The scientific research conducted in our national laboratories is primarily meant for the industries. And what about the industries? The industries are not concerned about the fruits of science. They are not conscious about it, and there is no co-operation coming from the industries so far as the use of the fruits of scientific research is concerned.

In U.K., for instance, there is close co-operation between industry and scientific research and that is why scientific research there flourishes in an atmosphere of co-operation and in an atmosphere of goodwill. But here industry is completely indifferent and callous so far as scientific research is concerned. I remember Bertrand Russell. He is of the opinion that in an age of industrial civilisation, there is a tendency for industrialists to lay greater emphasis on scientific and technological studies rather than on the study of humanities. And it is because of this fact that these industrialists offer financial aid in the shape of stipends and scholarships to deserving students, so that they might have education in technology or in science. But what about our country? In our country, industry is so indifferent about it, not to speak of offering financial assistance like that. If I can coin a word, we do not have any 'philanthropoids' in our country. They are not at all conscious even about the fruits of scientific research, to be utilised for the benefit of the country.

17·07 hrs.

[Shri Mulchand Dube *in the Chair*]

They are not conscious about that. Therefore, I feel that we have to create an atmosphere of consciousness in the country as regards using the fruits of scientific research. Government should probe into the causes as to why is it that there is such a lamentable lack of consciousness so far as industry is concerned in relation to the fruits of science and the value of scientific research.

Often, one thing comes to my mind. What are we going to produce? Are we going to produce an Einstein or are we going to produce an Edison? If I can use a symbolic expression, Einstein represents the search for truth uncontaminated by any other extraneous considerations. Edison symbolises the urge of utility. He means by scientific research a projection of science into the world of matter so that people may reap the material advantage of it. Einstein gives greatness, Edison material welfare.

Analysing the scientific research conducted in our national laboratories,

I just want to find out as to what is the real character of our scientific research, whether it is aimed at producing what Einstein did or aimed at producing what Edison did.

An Hon. Member: Both.

Shri Hem Barua: If it is a synthesis of both, I would say that it is a most welcome thing. We cannot sacrifice one on the altar of the other.

Now, what about the other scientific research institutions conducted in addition to that in the national laboratories? There are other scientific research institutions in the country. For instance, there is the Defence Science Organisation and there is also the Atomic Energy Commission. Scientific research is also conducted in these different fronts. Now, it is difficult to analyse the aim of scientific research conducted in all these three fronts. At the same time, I feel that there should be co-ordination between these three fronts—co-ordination of effort. There are instances, because of the lack of coordination of effort, of duplication of efforts, and duplication of effort always means loss of national wealth and loss of national energy.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Not in research.

Shri Hem Barua: In the results of research. So far as ceramic was concerned, it was experimented upon in the National Laboratory, and it was experimented upon by the Atomic Energy Commission. There was duplication of effort. That is why I say there should be co-ordination of effort among all these different scientific organisations. Not only among scientific organisations. There ought to be co-ordination of effort so far as these National Laboratories are concerned, under the auspices of the Council.

I always feel that scientific research can be conducted in the atmosphere of a university. Here is a physical laboratory conducting scientific research in physics, for instance Here is a chemical laboratory conducting research in chemistry, for instance. There should be, I feel, a proper channel for the exchange of ideas, for the exchange of scientific materials and scientific data. And a proper channel can be achieved or can be had only if we have scientific exchange or scientific work conducted in the atmosphere of a university. I have always felt like that, and I have always felt that at the top knowledge is indivisible, knowledge cannot be compartmentalised. Chemistry has not only relation with physics, but even metaphysics. My old professor, Prof. Kabir, will agree with me that even metaphysics has some relation with higher physics.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is he your professor?

Shri Hem Barua: About the scientists abroad, often appeals are made, and even last year the Prime Minister made an appeal to the scientists, those Indians who have received scientific and technological training in foreign countries, to come back and serve this country, because their services are so essential, their services are needed in this period of growth and development. I have always felt that they must be given an opportunity, given a feeling that they will be gainfully employed when they come back to this country. But somehow or other, that feeling is absent. If you ask a scientist or an Indian who has received training in science working in England, he would tell you: "I am ready to go back and serve my country even at half the emoluments that I am getting here, but then I must be assured of an atmosphere, because the people under whom I work here are people of the highest eminence" That atmosphere has to be created in order to get these scientists who are there abroad back to work here in our country. They ought to be employed not only by the Government, but Government should see that they are employed even by the private sector or industrial concerns.

[Shri Hem Barua]

I would like to make a suggestion. Now, the ordinary procedure of selection, the ordinary procedure of appointment, is through the Public Service Commission. That should be done away with, so far as these scientists are concerned. I have nothing to say against the Public Service Commission. They are doing a commendable job of work, but at the same time I feel if these scientists are subject to this cumbrous procedure of the public Service Commission, there is a tendency or an apprehension of these people not being very much willing to come to this country. I always feel that for these people there should be a proper atmosphere, and at the same time decent emolumnets should be assured to these scientists and men of technology in this country. Decent emoluments not only to stave off hunger; we must see that they work in an atmosphere without any worries. There should be no snags. All snags should be eliminated. Therefore, I feel that there should be a separate board of selection so far as these scientists are concerned who are abroad, whom you ask to come back. Or else, I am always apprehensive that mere appeals in the name of patriotism are not good enough. The word *patriotism* has lost its magic today. More appeal to patriotism has lost its magic today, and will not cut much ice. Therefore, the atmosphere has to be created so that they might come and work here.

About cultural affairs, I would first say a word about this India Office Library. This has been hanging fire for a very long time, and this impasse continues over years. Now this impasse about this India Office Library has almost come to a standstill. It gives the impression as if it is not going to be resolved. If we could solve our canal waters dispute with Pakistan with so much of good will and so much of effort, why is it that we have failed to solve this problem about the India Office Library? Possibly, we have not taken the necessary interest, we have not put the necessary emphasis on this problem. Possibly, we have allowed this problem to drift in the fine hope that it will offer a solution like the Panadora's box a majic solution of its own. That is the feeling I have about this India Office Library.

About cultural activities, the thing is this. It is a sad thing to say that our cultural activities, I mean abroad, are to be limited because of foreign exchange diculties. But what about our cultural activities in the home front? The Government sponsored a very laudable programme of cultural exchanges between States. But it is a pity to note from the report that so far only 3 States have been covered. Today India is wanting that sort of emotional integration between different people living in this country. We have to understand one another; and the pity of pity is that our knowledge about the different parts of India is very much limited. And, that knowledge is limited not only so far as the uneducated classes are concerned, even educated people's knowledge is limited. Great scholars and learned people have such a limited knowledge about one another that it pains me to say that.

Recently I read a book that was published in December, 1960 and that is written by Dr. R. C. Mazumdar. He is a scholar of international reputation. That book is called *Glimpses of Bengal in the Nineteenth Century*. This is a well-written book, no doubt. I will read the dedication of the book. It is written in a way that would pain everybody. May I qoute the *'Dedication'*? It is written like this:

> "Dedicated to the Bengal that was by one who has the misfortune to live in Bengal that is.
>
> "While the croaking Ahom frogs kicked with impunity the dying Bengal elephant, and the people and Government of India merely looked on."

This shows colossal want of knowledge on the part of this learned scholar. The learned scholar thinks that Assam is a state inhabited only by croaking frogs. I think this colossal ignorance has a tendency to perpetuate itself. There may be some people who may think that Assam is a State where only frogs live. There may be other people who may think that there are other States in which only crocodiles live. We have to demolish all these barriers. If we have to demolish all these barriers that can be done only through cultural exchanges. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see that this programme is not given a rather a step-motherly attention. It must be cared and nurtured and fondled as a mother fondles the child.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Will the hon. Member kindly give the name of the book?

Shri Hem Barua: It is, *Glimpses of Bengal in the Nineteenth Century*. It was published in December, 1960.

What about these Akademis. There are 3 Akademis; and these have dedicated themselves to the resurgence of Indian culture. But, somehow or other, I feel that these Akademis have failed to create a broad-based movement of the mind or to give a flow to the urge in the human soul for cultural development and all that. They are indulging in a sort of routine work. And even that routine work, I find, is desultory.

They are financed by the exchequer of Government. The exchequer of Government means the exchequer of the people. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that there is periodical review of the work of these Akademis. Or else, there might be financial irregularities as there have been financial irregularities so far as the Sangeet Natak Akademi is concerned. It is always believed that the face of the fine arts is as pristine pure as that of a lily. But here is an institution dedicated to the cause of the fine arts whose face is not as pure as the face of a lily but whose face has been coated with black tar. Therefore, I say that the Government should take an active interest in all these things. Instead of having this sort of a regimented thing, Government should encourage writers' co-operatives. Recently I have heard about the existence of a writers' co-operative in Kerala and this co-operative was established in 1945. So far it has produced 1200 books—all standard books. They give 35 per cent. royalty on the face value of the book to the author—a very high royalty, I would say, I feel that there should not be such Government interference in these matters. They cannot create good artists by these things. Or else the world would have been poorer; we would not have had a Balmiki. Balmiki did not get a State award; we would not have had a Kalidasa; he did not get a State award; we would not have had a Tagore; he did not have a State award.....(*An Hon. Member*: He did). Though he got official honours, he rejected them.

About external relations, there are cultural contracts and agreements signed with foreign countries. It is a commendable thing to do. At the same time, I do not know why there is no cultural pact between India and East Germany, for instance. My information is this. Last year, there was an eight-man delegation from East Germany to this country and they had a draft agreement ready with them. When it was presented, it was turned down and so there was no agreement with East Germany. I do not know whether political considerations should play a part so far as cultural agreements and cultural understanding are concerned. I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten us on this point.

A reference was made to the India House in Paris. I do not have anything to say against that. I always feel that we should have houses like that in foreign countries, particularly

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in the West. We spend money also on them. I request the hon. Minister to see that they function properly so that they are really the seats of culture. Instead of being the real seats of Indian culture, if they degenerate themselves into rendezvous of the three R's of the modern times—run, rock'n roll and miscellaneous re-creation, I think the very purpose of these institutions is defeated.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Sir, the Deputy Minister read a long list of achievements. We no doubt appreciate that. They are all very good achievements. But then we have to improve upon what we have done. Therefore, if a little criticism is made, it is not with a view to deprecate what has been done but it is only to see that we improve upon what has been achieved and we do not get stagnated.

First of all, I will refer to the procedure in the House, as far as the Ministers and the hon. Members are concerned. I honestly feel that when we begin the Budget Demands, it is quite unnecessary for the hon. Deputy Minister to read a kind of a statement. If there had been some thing of a very disclosing nature or of a very revealing nature or things which we do not already know, we could appreciate it. But these are matters with which all of us are familiar. They have been more or less answers to questions here, reports, etc. Each hon. Member is supplied with a complete report of the activities of the Ministry and in order to help us a brief report is also given. Over and above that, to have such a thing is, to tell the truth, an infliction. I would like such opportunities as are available to the Ministers to be utilised for giving very interesting things or things which we are not aware of and so we are likely to be misled in our criticism. If it is to forewarn us a preliminary speech will be useful.

As far as I am concerned, in this particular case, I do not think anything new has been said. I have raised this point, Sir, in order to draw the attention of both the Ministers as well as the Members of the House to the fact that they should have an appreciation of the value of the time of the House.

Coming to the scientific research with which this Ministry is concerned, I find that in the reports it has been mentioned that untilisation of the research work done by the various institutions has been very poor. The real reason, I think, is that effective direction has not been given to the research institutions to pursue researches which the industries need. Instead of having a large amount of researches completed on products which the industries will not take up, it is better to find out what really the problems of the industries are and then set about doing researches in order to help the industries if it is a question of industrial research—of course, fundamental research is endless, limitless, I do not deny that and it is a well known thing. When the Government gets interested and comes before Parliament to give Grants, it is necessary that at some level a direction is given to have these industrial researches in such a way that a considerable amount of the results obtained are immediately usable and are useful to the industry; otherwise it will be only putting the cart before the horse.

Then I come to the question of technical education. I have found in various sectors that technically educated men like diploma holders and others get stranded and they do not have the facilities to get practical training. The Government institutions have fixed number of seats and they say that they have no room for diploma holders. When these poor youths go to the various private institutions or private concerns they are told that the private concerns have their own boys who are doing useful work and helping them in their business with the result that that if they take them in they will only be wasting their time and the time of the boys who are

already working in the private concerns. Thus they are denied admission in the private concerns also. There are a number of such cases. Very big institutions like the Ashok Leyland and Madras T.I. Cycles fight shy of having even one diploma holder in excess of requirements. Whenever a diploma holder is sent they say that they have enough men and they do not want any more. Therefore, I appeal to Government to take proper steps to see that a practical course for one year is given or some arrangement is made to see that they get this practical training somewhere. I was told by the hon. Minister in a committee meeting that Government are contemplating some kind of legislation to make it more or less compulsory on the part of private undertakings to see that these boys are taken in. I hope good shape will be given to that legislation, it will be made fool-proof and brought before this House.

Another case of a similar nature is that there is such a great demand for scientific personnel, there is such a great tempo of activity even on the part of the Ministry that a number of research institutions are coming up and there is such a demand for persons with very high scientific qualifications that there is some sort of poaching between one institution and another institution. That is inevitable. Either we should start institutions consistent with the availability of scientific men or we should not start them at all. What is the use of asking this Parliament to grant money and then say that proper men are not easily available? Then, there are some research projects which are given a little more priority than others with the result that those which have a low priority become like old loves and they are discouraged. The new institutions get a better support from the CSIR or other high level institutions. Then there is a strong pressure on the part of some individual to give up one thing and go to the other thing. But the mother institution may not release him even though he can better his prospects and he is held up there. These are problems that our men face. I am told that the Ministry of Home Affairs has isued some kind of a circular by which it has been made possible for people to shift from one place to another if they are able to better their propsects without very stringent conditions being imposed on them. It should be liberally applied in the case of many of the scientific institutions functioning under the CSIR. This no doubt may be followed in the Governmental institutions; but there are many other technical institutions which get money and grant from the CSIR and which are also declared as institutions of imporatance so as to be able to award degrees. Even in the the case of these institutions it should be possible for the scientific personnel to better their prospects by going from one institution to another without great hitch. Their obligation to the parent institution should be met, but this should not be treated as the 'pound of flesh' formula and the boys prevented from going from one institution to another. If a person finds one thing unsuitable, he should be able to leave it. A lot of emotional matters is also involved. If a boy in pursuit of science does not find a place suitable to pursue his work in a particular field, he should be able to leave it and go to some other place where he is understood, where his work is appreciated and where he thinks that his work is appreciated. I hope this kind of dog-in-the-manger policy will not be allowed to prevail in this case, and instructions should should issue from the Ministry to the institutions under the CSIR to see that facilities are given to boys to flower and become better scientists by going from one place to another where they can really function according to their own satisfaction.

Now, I come to the department of archaeology which is going to celebrate its centenary. We are very happy about it. 100 years is of course nothing, particularly in the case of the Government of India where most of the institutions have gone through a period of 100 years. Take, for

[Shri Narasimhan]

example, the post office: it has gone through a 100 years. In the same way, this department is also reaching or finishing a period of 100 years. Some other departments or institutions have already completed 100 years, but this department, having started a little later, has just reached 100 years. But I do not want to belittle anything. They have done good work. Many great archaeologists have made contributions to the development of archaeology in India. The present department and officers are also doing very good work. But then, as I once or twice said, the very set up of the organisation needs a thorough change. It has become unfortunately a multi-purpose department. Archaeology, anthropology, museology and many other allied things, for each one of which we require separate experts, are all clubbed together, and as it is running now, it is just one single department. Now, they are holding posts here, there and everywhere, and one has either to know all these things or pretend that he knows all these things. Actually, the command of scientific knowledge which each one branch requires is so great for all these things to function here that they have to be supermen. Unless they are supermen, they cannot dutifully discharge their responsibilities. That is the view, not my own only, but, as I had said in the course of some debates in this House, of no less a person than Sir Leonard Woolley who was a famous archaeologist and who passed away about six months ago. He had come to India to investigate into the affairs of the Ministry during the British time and he had made a report, and they had some discussion about that report also. As he said, this department in the present set-up can be manned only by supermen. We may have great men, but it is not possible to lay claim to be supermen.

I will give you an instance. A man has to be an engineer for the purposes of construction. In addition, he has to be a kind of archaeologist, for he has to know the conception, the previous conception, of old architects. Then, he has to know much about chemistry also if certain things are to be preserved. Therefore, such a kind of combination of all virtues in one is not possible. So, it is necessary to divide the department into various branches and to decentralise it. A kind of new organisation has to be set up, and I would like the Minister to apply his mind to this question.

Regarding the day-to-day activities of the department, there are very valuable paintings in the south. Of course, there are the Ajanta paintings which are very well-known. But there are paintings of equal standard and equal in every archaeological respect which have been discovered in many places in the South. The Pallava paintings in the Conjeevaram temples are of a very high class. There are the Tanjore temples with Chola paintings and other paintings also. In the case of Tanjore temples, it, has been plastered and a more recent type of work is covering it, which is very poor. It is of a very ordinary character. If you remove it, you will get a new layer of paintings. That is how in the Ajanta also, a new paintings have been discovered. One or two plasters have been removed in the Tanjore temples and some paintings have been disclosed. They need chemical treatment for brightening up and preservation. Still there are paintings storey above storey and they have not been opened and preserved.

In my humble opinion, the Ministry should set apart a team of experts, earmark the required amount and see that good work is done there. It no doubt requires specialists to deal with the chemical preservation of mural paintings. I hope Government will pay attention to this. As things stand at present, though there is some arrangement to have some floodlighting, it is very poor. It is not according to the standard or according to the experiments carried on in the Museum

for lighting of exhibits there. The main thing is further disclosure of the hidden paintings is pending. No doubt if it is prematurely done, it will be spoiled. But I have sufficient confidence in the man-power of the department and in its capacity to increase the man-power. I, therefore, hope that these paintings will be disclosed and looked after.

In the matter of reconstruction of our Indian history also, the department's activities are not adequate. I do not mind the Minister claiming certain achievements, but I am not satisfied. I want more achievements to be made. While I want that prehistory should be discovered, it is rather depressing to see Shri Mukerjee in the opposition charging theMinistry with incapacity to deal with comparatively recent history even. There the matter is difficult; it is not easy, but still in the matter of pre-history; in regard to finding out the origin of the Dravidian civilization, etc., we are still in the realm of darkness. If we do not do it, some other foreigners will be asked to do it and they will do it with a perverted mind. They will condemn one who is not to be condemned and praise one who is not to be praised. Therefore, it is very necessary that something should be done in regard to this. Leonard Woolley himself has mentioned in his report that the origin of Kaveripoompattinam in South India and other Pondicherry remains are still underground. They must all be excavated and a positive contribution made to our Indian history.

Regarding the organisational set-up of the Ministry, there are a number of Deputy Directors-General and they are all concentrated in Delhi. Nobody seems to leave Delhi and they are all here round about the Minister. I think it is not proper. Even the Estimates Committee has remarked about this. Archaeological work is field work. Preservation and conservation are all field work. They have got a lot of duties and there is no use in their remaining here. Unless they remain in zones and deal with the various zones, they will not do justice to their task. It is very necessary that these people should be dispersed and they should attend to their work elsewhere. That is the recommendation of the Estimates Committee also.

Lastly, I was told in answer to some questions that some archaeological experts have gone to watch the archaeological work that is going on near the Aswan dam. It seems the Aswan dam submerges the very foundation of some archaeological ruins. Therefore, they are trying to shift it to a nearby place, and the UNESCO has invited experts from all over the world to go to their rescue. The Deputy Minister, in the course of a previous debate, told me that our services were invited and our experts are going to assist those people. But the picture, as come out of the questions put here, is entirely different. We are now told that we have not been assigned any area for this work, and that we were simply asking and requesting for some area or corner for work. I find from the answers that they have not done anything and they have come back. It is a very serious thing and I would like to have a full report in the matter which would satisfy the House.

Mr. Chairman: There are 91 cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs which have been selected by hon. Members to be moved. They may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible

Need to supply drinking water free of cost to the visitors to Qutab Minar in Delhi

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1).

Need to maintain properly the garden in the premises of Qutab Minar, Delhi

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (2).

Failure to take back India office Library

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (195).

Need to keep Baroda Museum intact

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (196).

Need to provide adequate facilities to research scholars in the field of ancient Hindu civilisation in the East and West ..

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (197).

Failure to set up a separate Archaeological Circle for Gujarat State

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (198).

Need to construct fence around the Sun Temple at Mudhera

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (199).

Need to repair the protected monuments at Ruavi, Patan Taluka and Sunak, Sidhpur Taluka, Gujarat State ..

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (200).

Need for developing Royal Asiatic Society as a centre of research of Indian Culture .

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (461).

Need to establish one University for the study of all Indian and Tribal languages

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (578).

Need to help the development of all regional languages

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (665).

Need for more funds for conducting the research work in scientific subjects ..

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (722).

Need to increase the allowances of the research scholars in science

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (723).

Need for compelling the industries of the private sector to give practical training to science students

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (724).

Need to co-ordinate the research work of science colleges, scientific institutions and Vigyan Bhavans

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (725).

Need to provide separate research centre for each industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (759).

Need to propagate the results of the research centres

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (760).

Need to develop and expand the library attached to the National Museum, Delhi

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (865).

Need to augment museum at Srirangapatham with Tippus Singing Tiger and other exhibits from India Office Library

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (866).

Failure to take possession of rich materials available in the India Office Library

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (867).

Financial handling of the Sangeet Natak Akademy

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (868).

Need for more facilities for the lending section of the National Library at Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (944).

Need for guidance for research scholars in the National Library at Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (945).

Need for keeping all books of all regional languages of India in the National Library of Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (946).

Need to create a special archaeological circle for Orissa

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (3).

Need to construct an archaeological garden at Rajarani temple in Bhubaneswar, Orissa

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (4).

Need to excavate the remaining portion of the Ratnagir Hill in Orissa

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (5).

Need to repair and maintain protected monuments at Mudhera (Chansama Taluk) In Gujarat State

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (285).

Need to preserve the old place of Manipur and the old temple of Govindaji

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (666).

Maintenance of old temples of Manipur as ancient monuments

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100." (667).

Need for proper maintenance of archeological sites

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (726).

Need to give publicity to places of archaeological importance

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (727).

Need for more money for archaeological explorations

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (728).

Need to continue excavations in and around Pondicherry

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (869).

Need to commence excavations in Kaveri Poom Patnam in Tanjore District in Madras State

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (870).

Delay in the printing of maps

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100." (651).

Deterioration in out-turn of work

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100." (652).

Need to prohibit the publication of unauthorised maps

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100." (729).

Need to export orchid as source of foreign exchange

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Botanical Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (653).

Need to open a botanical garden in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Botanical Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (654).

Need for a research institute for research on medicinal plants and herbs

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Botanical Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (730).

Need for research on flower-culture

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Botanical Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (731).

Need to conduct survey of the fauna of the Manipur Hills

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zoological Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (668).

Need to develop the Sangai species of dear in the Keibul Sanctuary in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zoological Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (669).

Need for taking more care in preserving the rare species of the animal world

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zoological Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (732).

Need for checking corruption in the Zoological garden of Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zoological Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (733).

Delay in the construction of museum at Ratnagir in Orissa

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (6).

Delay in publishing books in English on Orissi dance

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (7).

Need to set up Polytechnic schools at every sub-divisional headquarter

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (8).

Need to reduce the existing entrance free to the Salar Jung Museum to twenty-five naye-paise

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (9).

Need to set up Vijnan Mandirs at every N.E.S. Block headquarters of the flood affected areas

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (10).

Time lag in commercial exploitation of new inventions of the National Laboratories

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (655).

Failure to attract foreign trained scientists in the scientists pool

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (656).

Need to start a unit for anthropological survey at Imphal

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (657).

Need for anthropological survey of the hill people of Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (658).

Need for opening a children's museum at Imphal

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (659).

Need for establishment of a polytechnic at Imphal

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (660).

Delay in the construction of the building of the Manipur Dance College and Hostel

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (661).

Working of the Manipur Dance College

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cul-

tural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (662).

Upgrading of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (663).

Working of the National Research Development Corporation

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (664).

Need to open cultural centres in rural areas in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (670).

Working of the centres of culture in rural areas of the Union Territories

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (671).

Need to open Vijnan Mandirs in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (672).

Need for publication of simple books on science in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (673).

Need for development of Manipuri as a modern Indian language

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (674).

Need to make grants to literary men of Manipuri literature

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (675).

Need for Publication of old Manipuri scripts

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (676).

Need for inclusion of the last war of Independence in Manipur, 1892, in the History of Freedom Movement

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (677).

Need for anthropological research into the origin of the Meitois in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100." (678).

Need for linguistic survey of the different tribes and communities in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (679).

Need for a short course in mine engineering in the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology at Dhanbad

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (680).

Need for more gallery lecturers for Calcutta Museum

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (681).

Need for specially trained guides for the Calcutta Museum

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (682).

Need for better preservation of the exhibits of Calcutta Museum

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (683).

Need to set up a Gallery of Modern Art in Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (684).

Discrimination in awarding Government Scholarships for advanced studies

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (685).

Need for a coordinated programme of the Tagore Centenary Celebration

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (686).

Selection of Bengali Books for awarding prizes by sahitya Akademi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (687).

Administration of the Sahitya Akademi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (688).

Need for improving the medical arrangement of the Kharagpur Technological College

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cul-

tural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (825).

Need to implement the scheme of the supply of drinking water to the Kharagpur Technological College

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (826).

Question of giving the scales of pay to the teaching staff of Degree Colleges and Diploma institutions as recommended by the All India Council of Technical Education

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (871) .

Need to increase the number of Mining Institutes

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (872).

Need to construct residential quarters for the staff of the Mining Institute at Kothagudium, Andhra Pradesh

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (873).

Delay in the construction of hostel for the students of the Mining Institute, Kothagudium

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (874).

Need to increase the number of Polytechnic Institutes

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100." (875).

Need to expedite the completion of the History of Freedom Movement

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (827).

Need to include all violent and non-violent movements in the annals of the freedom movement

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (828).

Need to translate the history of the freedom movement in all regional languages

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (829).

Need to convert the Victoria Memorial Hall into the National Art House for preserving old paintings

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (830).

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the beginning I am going to state an opinion about the shifting of the India Office Library, which is different from the usually accepted one, whether on that side or this side. I believe, the proposal to have it shifted proceeds on the basis that the materials included in the library will have to be divided between India and Pakistan. If it proceeds on that basis, my contention is that it should not be shifted at all. Let it remain where it is. It is best where it is, and I am going to explain what I am stating.

If in the process of shifting it a part of the materials go to Pakistan, you may take it that it is lost for ever. It will not only be lost to the scholars of India, if they want to take advantage of it or deal with it; I believe, much of it will be lost to the world for ever. I say this not without reason. I am afraid, if these materials go out of our reach, a future research worker in history like Sir Jadunath Sircar will not have access to any of them. I do not know whether it is known to the Members of the House—it may be known to the hon. Minister himself—that for all the research work that Sir Jadunath Sircar did in the period of Mughal rule, the protagonists of Pakistan called him 'heenamati' Jadunath Sircar, that is to say, Jadunath Sircar, the low-minded one. That is what the protagonists of Pakistan did; later on, they became leaders and heroes. So, you can easily understand that these materials on which Sir Jadunath Sircar depended in bringing out his monumental research work in the period of Mughal history, if any of them or all of them find their way to Pakistan, they are hopelessly lost not only to ourselves but to the world.

17.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, if the hon. Minister can make any arrangement by which the Pakistan people make only microfilm copies, and the originals are preserved for India, I agree that the library may be shifted. But if the position is that the original materials have to be divided, I say: please do not disturb the library; let it remain where it is. Then, I will at least know that if I can procure the money to go to London, I shall have all the materials available to me in the research work that I am trying to do.

In fact, since this proposal was broached I have been taking this view. I have expressed this view in the papers and when I met Lord Home in Calcutta I put this proposition to him that rather than divide the material between India and Pakistan, I would suggest that the library should be retained in London. That is my position, and I request my hon. friends who think of shifting the library on the basis of dividing the material between India and Pakistan to change their opinion and allow it to stay where it is. I would make the same suggestion to the hon. Minister and to the Government of India. (*Interruption*). Bcause I am as sure as the sun rises in the east, that if part of the material goes to Pakistan, that historical part which they do not like will be destroyed. In the process of division Pakistan will certainly have a part. I have already referred to the Moghul period into which Sir Jadunath Sircar carried out his monumental research. Part of that document will surely go there and the protagonists of Pakistan....

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): Only the Persian and Urdu Works will go there.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Whatever historical material goes, whether it is Urdu or Persian or anything, I do not mind. But the materials on which he carried out his research, and for which he earned from the protagonists of Pakistan the title 'Heenamati' Jadunath Sircar, that epithet, that is the low-minded one,—this has been

repeated in the papers—those materials will be lost not only to India but to the world. Therefore, I do not want that the proposal to shift the library should proceed on the basis that the original material will have to be divided between India and Pakistan. If it can proceed on the basis that originals have to be preserved for us and they shall have micro-film copies, I have no objection. It is for the Minister and the Government of India to arrange for that sort of proposition to be accepted by Pakistan.

About something my hon. friend Prof. Hiren Mukerjee was suggesting the partition of the Ministry and the creation of a different Ministry for Culture and one Ministry for Scientific Research. (*Interruption*). Just now he said so.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Shri Hem Barua suggested that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Anyway, it came from that side. They are both professors, and they both belong to the opposition. And in that connection I was just thinking of what Maulana Azad did. He himself carried on his shoulders the weight of the portfolios which are now divided between three Ministries. His Ministry was the Ministry of Education, Natural Resources and, I believe, Scientific Research too. Of course, a man of his stature is not easily available at all times. With his sad demise, his mantle has fallen on three Ministries, and the proposal is to have it divided further. I believe the present Minister in charge of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is quite competent to carry on his shoulders the weight of both these, and if he himself feels competent of carrying it we may not divide the portfolio like that. Shri H. N. Mukerjee was referring to a book, and similarly Shri Hem Barua also referred to another book. That reminded me of a meeting in Calcutta where professor Shri Kunhan Raja of Madras, a well-known professor of oriental studies and Sanskrit addressed a gathering; he delivered a lecture in the Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta, and he named three books written by very distinguished persons belonging to Delhi and other places, and in his opinion, in the interests of Indian culture, he said that these three books ought to be prescribed. He made that statement at a meeting of scholars assembled in the Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta. I happened to be present there as an invitee. If our hon. Minister wants, he may contact Dr. Kunhan Raja and have the names of the three books and the names of their authors, and ask the Government of India to ban the publication of those books in the interests of Indian culture.

Therefore, these things have to be treated rather carefully, not with any particular bias in the mind. We say in our scholarship the deduction is *ragadwesha-virahita*, that is, with an attitude which is neither affected by prejudice nor affected by attachment. These intellectual works have to be considered and have to be evaluated, and I believe that may be done.

In the matter of archaeology, there was some discussion. Here, I have a grievance to make. There was a proposal of having excavated a very well-known historical area, namely Rangamati of Murshidabad district. I put a question on that in the House. I believe the Director-General of Archaeology visited that area, and the Government of West Bengal also recommended the excavation of that area. That is an area of great work, and it is stated that the kingdom of King Sasanka was situated there. That area ought to be taken up by the Ministry for excavation. They have pleaded their inability or something like that, in reply to my question. That area ought to be taken up.

As Shri H. N. Mukerjee suggested, they ought to come out with far greater help to the Ashutosh Museum which is doing invaluable work in excavation in the south-eastern parts

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of Bengal; they are making invaluable discoversies.

Along with Bengal, I would suggest that they should do something by way of researches or investigations or preservations in the cultural remains of Orissa also. In fact, I had myself suggested to Dr. Mahtab when he was in the Ministry here, and I made that suggestion at least to two Vice-chancellors, one after another, of the Utkal University, that in the building up of the capital of Orissa at Bhubaneshwar, they should make it a point to follow the traditions of Orissa architecture and not put up the present type of structures which are known more as match-box engineering. That is how people call the present type of houses with straight lines going up to the top. People call this match-box engineering. To put up this kind of match-box engineering samples surrounded by the temples of Bhubaneshwar, Rajarani and others would create an incongruity for which I believe the future, or rather, the present experts too, in culture and architecture will not pay a compliment to us.

It should also be noted that many of the architectural remains at these temples are gradually wearing out, and much of this will be lost for ever. But what we ought to do is to preserve the copies, the photoes, and make the descriptions and verify them from our old books on Indian architecture and have these proved as to the line that they have followed. Students of Universities might be provided with scholarships to make a special study of these architectures in different temples. The Universities should assure them that if they completed their study and brought out completed works on each of these different types of architecture represented in different temples, they would be given doctorates. Brilliant students might be picked up. The Ministry might help and have these well-known exhibits of Indian culture preserved for us.

In fact, during the British rule, but for these monuments of Indian culture, they would have proved to the world that we were a benighted race, that they came and tried to give us light. But they were defeated in that purpose because they could not stand up to the achievements that we had made long before they themselves had become civilised. They could not explain how the temple of Konarak could be constructed; they could not explain how that big stone umbrella over the Jaganath temple could be taken up to that height. No engineer and no science has been able to explain that—as to how that big stone could be taken to that height. It is because they were defeated here that we could maintain our tradition and they were made to feel that they were not beings superior to ourselves. We still retain the tradition and the history that was much older, at the same time much superior to what they claim to be theirs. This is an important thing which I feel should be taken up.

With this, I make another suggestion. With the land acquisition programme now going on, vast properties are being taken away from old landholders, so that they are no longer in a position to maintain their establishment in the way they have been doing. In the houses of each one of these rich landholders, there are valuable collections of art. What they will do now is that they will sell them away, and many of these will go out to foreign countries. There are valuable paintings. When the hon. Minister goes to Calcutta, he may visit the Paipara House, the Belagachia House, the Cossim Bazar House and the House of the Tagores in Pathauria Ghat and Jorasanko. There are valuable collections of pictures and other exhibits of art which are going to be lost unless collected and preserved at the initiative of the Government.

I had made this suggestion at the Calcutta Art Society and other places—I have also written in the papers—that they should be taken up—but

upti! now no initiative is being taken by anybody. Having this opportunity, I make this suggestion to the hon. Minister; as a person very much interested in our art and culture, he should take it up and have these things collected and preserved in a place, either in the National Gallery or in the Victoria Memorial or in a musuem anywhere.

18 hrs.

I shall go a little further. I would request the hon. Minister to extend the field of his activity beyond India and go to Far Eastern countries and have the remains of Indian architecture there studied and properly publicised to us and to others. I have been to some of them, to Saigon, Cambodia and some other places. I have seen these exhibits. Angkor Tham and Angkor Vat are, of course well-known temples, but besides them, there are so many temples, and at times I doubted whether we in India had got so many temples as there were outside. They retain and preserve the Indian tradition. In Cambodia I found a street named something like Pushpa Veethi. I doubt whether we in India have got such a beautiful and poetic name for our streets in Delhi, or Calcutta or other places. So, I suggest the hon. Minister will kindly have the scope of his department extended beyond the field of India, to at least this eastern world. It may be there are other places, but I am only placing before him those which have come to my knowledge. Our Prime Minister, too, when he was there, paid a visit to many of them, the Mahalakshmi Mandir and other mandirs. He and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, both of them, went to many of these temples. So, these are things to show that Indian culture and Indian architecture went beyond the present limits of India and left works which are monumental in their character. These should be preserved in history, and also properly publicised.

Then about scientists, there was some talk about scientists coming back. I have had talks with them outside India as well as some of them who came here. It is within my knowledge that after coming back to India, many of them rot for a time, without proper scope for work, and without proper employment. In fact, many of them have approached me, and in our committee meetings I have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to that. At least one I know who was working in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was trying to come to India, but he could not get an opportunity, when I met him in 1954. He got an opportunity to come to India. I believe three or four years back, in 1955 or 1956 or even later. So, it is not always a fact that these boys of ours, very brilliant boys, who make brilliant careers outside India, are not wanting to come back. They are wanting to come back, but they hesitate that after coming back to India, they may rot here or they may not get proper scope for work, or proper employment. This the hon. Minister will kindly look into.

Only one thing more, about the history of the freedom movement. I may make only one suggestion about this particular book. Persons who write the history of the freedom movement get into the tendency of emphasizing that part of the history which commences with Gandhiji, with the advent of Mahatma Gandhi. That is the impression I got when Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya wrote his book. In fact, I wrote to him pointing out the things that he had left out and he assured me that if a second edition was brought, he would look into those things. Here, the entire period of our struggle up to 1921 is put in a very brief number of pages, I believe it would be a few pages only, and then the history of the movement begins from the advent of Mahatma Gandhi. Of course, Gandhiji's contribution is a glorious one to India as well as to the world, but at the same time, looking at it from a historical perspective, I believe all the different phases of our national struggle, the struggle for freedom, should be given proper scope, should be given sufficient

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expression in any work on the history of our freedom movement that we might take up.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will start tomorrow?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): There is much more time, many more speakers.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Minister start tomorrow?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Still there is much more time. There are many other speakers.

Mr. Speaker: How many hours in all have been allotted?

An Hon. Member: Four hours.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 22, 1961/Chaitra 1, 1883 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, March 21, 1961/Phalguna 30, 1882 (SAKA)*]

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991	Indian traders in Tibet .	6105-0
992	Dock Labour Scheme at Cochin Port .	6109-11
993	Instant tea .	6111-13
994	Sindri Fertilizers . .	6113-20
995	Kashmiri Muslims in Tibet . .	6120
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1993	Kalyani Cooperative Toy Society . . .	6144-45
1994	Cess collection by Rubber Board . .	6145
1995	Gunny bags and Hessian purchased by China .	6145
1996	Power looms in Maharashtra . . .	6146
1997	White paper .	6146-47
1998	Export of shoes .	6147
1999	Resin Factories .	6147-48
2000	Occupational shift of population . .	6148
2001	Posts in Janpath Hotel, New Delhi . .	6148-49
2002	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Jammu and Kashmir .	6149
2003	Unsold handloom goods in Jammu and Kashmir	6149-50
2004	Conference on Fishing industry in Delhi .	6150
2005	Import of cars by officials	6150-51
2006	Foreign-made Motor and Jeep spare parts .	6151-52
2007	Prices of cloth .	6152
2008	Foreign collaboration for industries . .	6152-53
2009	Registration of Companies	6153-54
2010	Ambush by Naga hostiles	6154
2011	Housing Schemes in Punjab . . .	6155
2012	Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme in Punjab . . .	6155 6155
2013	Sericulture in Punjab .	6156
2014	Store Clerks and other Class III Ministerial staff . . .	6156-57

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2015	Transfer of C.P.W.D. workers to D.M.C.	6157-58
2016	Import of foreign films	6158-59
2017	Export of Biri and Biri tobacco	6159-60
2018	Khadi and Village Industries in U.P.	6160-61
2019	Factories	6161-62
2020	Tenements for Slum evictees in Delhi	6162
2021	Dak bungalows and Circuit Houses	6163
2022	New paper mill in Madhya Pradesh	6163
2023	Displaced persons in Koraput district	9163-64
2024	Production of Khadi and Ambar Khadi in U.P.	6164
2025	Export of hides and skins	6165-66
2026	Statistical journals published by States	6167
2027	Export of cashew nut	6168
2028	Export of tobacco	6168
2029	Imports of Industrial machinery	6168-70
2030	Export of articles of strategic value to Tibet	6170
2031	Sky-scrappers in New Delhi	6170-71
2032	Small Scale Industries in Manipur	6171
2033	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	6171-72
2034	Corruption cases in C.P.W.D.	6172
2035	Evacuee property	6172-73
2036	Economic rationalisation of mills	6173-74
2037	Tractors for Dandakaranya Project	6174-75
2038	Border raids by Pakistanis in Jammu and Kashmir	6175
2039	Construction of Government quarters in New Delhi	6175-76
2040	Muster-roll of workers in Manipur P.W.D.	6176
2041	Workers in P. W. D. Manipur	6176-77
2044	Satiguda Dam project	6177
2045	Subsidiary factories of Hindusthan Machine Tools, Bangalore	6177-78
2046	Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh	6178-79
2047	Profit on cement	6179
2048	Training-cum-Production centre for coir industry in Orissa	6179-80
2049	Naga hostiles on Nagaland-Manipur border	6180
2050	Import licences for State Trading Corporation	6180-81
2051	Films dealing with Agriculture	6181
2052	All India Handicrafts Board	6181-82
2053	Draftsmen in C.P.W.D.	6182-83
2054	Printing Press at Sikkim	6183
2055	Export promotion	6183-84

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 6184-85

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the scarcity of cement in Bihar and Orissa. The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 6185-86

(1) A copy of Annual Report of the Administrative Vigilance Division for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1960

(2) A copy eof each of the following Notifications :—

(i) G. S. R. No. 221 dated the 25th February, 1961 making certain further alterations in Schedule V of the Companies Act 1956, under sub-section (3) of Section 641 of the said Act

(ii) The Companies (Appeals to the Central Government) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961, pub-

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

lished in Notification No. G. S. R. 258 dated the 4th March, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(iii) The Non-Ferrous Metals Control (Amendment) Order 1961 published in Notification No S. O. 425 dated the 25th February, 1961, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 . . .

(3) A Statement on the accidents in the Simla Bahal Colliery on the 27th February, 1961 and in the Budroochuk Colliery on the 5th March, 1961 . .

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 6187-88

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :—

(i) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the following Bills :—

(1) The Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill, 1961 passed by Lok Sabha on the 15th March, 1961 .

(2) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961 passed by Lok Sabha on the 17th March, 1961 . .

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MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

(ii) That at its sitting held on the 18th March, 1961 Rajya Sabha had passed the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill, 1961, passed by Lok Sabha on the 14th December, 1960 with amendments and had returned the Bill with the request that the concurrence of Lok Sabha to the amendments be communicated to Rajya Sabha

BILL AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE 6188

Secretary laid on the Table the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill 1961, which had been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments .

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 6188-6384

Discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Health commenced. All the cut motions were negatived and the Demands were voed in full .

Discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Afiairs commenced. The discussion was not concluded. .

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1961/ CHAITRA 1, 1883 (Saka)

Discussion and Passing of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministries of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and Information and Broadcasting.

GMGIPND—LS II—2297 Ai LS—30-3-61—900.